THE CREES AND NASKAPIS OF QUÉBEC

THEIR SOCIO-ÉCONOMIC CONDITIONS

Québec

Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Industrie
et du Commerce

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Published by the Direction des Communications

Ce document est disponible en français

Legal deposit, 4th quarter 1984
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
©Gouvernement du Québec, 1984
ISBN 2-550-11506-6

Québec

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Kangiqsujuaq
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Povungnituk
Kangirsuk
Aupaluk
Inukjuak
Tasiujaq
Kuujjuaq
Kiiniq
Kangiqsualujjuaq
Umiujaq
Whapmagoostui
Kuujjuarapik
(Poste-de-la-Baleine)
Chisasibi
Matimekosh
Kawawachikamach
Wemindji
Eastmain
Nemiscau
Waskaganish
(Fort-Rupert)
Mistassini
Waswanipi
Obedjiwan
Ouiaschouan
(Pointe-Bleue)
Les Escoumins
Betsiamites
Mingan
Natashquan
La Romaine
Saint-Augustin
Mallotenam/Sept-Îles
Pikogan
Lac-Simon
Weymontachingue
Winneway
(Longue-Pointe)
Grand-Lac-Victoria
Gaspé
Maria
Restigouche
Village-des-Hurons
Témiscamingue
(Notre-Dame-du-Nord)
Lac-Rapide
Manouane
Wolf-Lake
Kabaowak
(Kipawa)
Kanesatake
(Oka)
Wôlinak
(Becancour)
Maniwaki
Odanak
Kahnawake
Akwesasne
(Saint-Regis)
INUIT
ABÉNAQUIS
ALGONQUINS
ATTIKAMEKS
CRIS
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MICMACS
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INTRODUCTION

The Cree and Naskapi populations of Québec have experienced rapid changes particularly in the past two decades. The development of means of communication and transportation has reduced the geographical isolation of these populations and influenced their way of life. In addition, the establishment and development of administrative structures pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement and the Northeastern Québec Agreement have had a direct impact on every Cree and Naskapi.

The purpose of this document is not to describe this evolution but rather to present a socio-economic profile, an overall picture, of the social and physical conditions in the eight James Bay Cree communities and in the Naskapi community of Nouveau-Québec.

This document comprises two parts. Part I provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the Native population in general and Part II gives a detailed profile of each community.

Part I, the general overview, is divided into six chapters: physical environment, demography, administrative structure, economic structure, principal regional characteristics, and tables. Part II sketches individual community profiles describing the following: location, demography and labour force, education, health, municipal services, energy, housing, community services, justice, transportation, communications, businesses, estimated harvests, income and expenditures.

The descriptions are based mainly on information provided by Native organizations: the Naskapi Development Corporation, in the case of Kawawachikamach, and the Cree Regional Authority (CRA) in the case of the eight Cree communities. With regard to the information on the Crees, the CRA had already produced several documents similar to this one. We made a verification and compilation of those data for inclusion herein. Certain information was supplied by coordinators in the various Québec government departments and agencies involved in Amerindian and Inuit affairs.

In addition, we have incorporated several extracts from Le Nord du Québec: profil régional, published by the Office de planification et de développement du Québec. The sources of information are the same for each community.

PART 1

OVERALL CONDITIONS

CHAPTER 1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Location

The territory which the Crees and Naskapis inhabit and use covers all or part of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Saguenay - Lac-St-Jean, James Bay and Nouveau-Québec regions. The James Bay region alone extends over an area of 338 600 square kilometres, which is about 30% of the total area of Québec.

The northern and southern boundaries of this vast territory are imprecise. To the west, the territory extends to the Québec-Ontario border and the shores of James Bay. The eastern boundary corresponds to the Québec–Labrador border which is based on the interpretation of a judgment by the Privy Council of London in 1927.

All of the Cree localities are located in the Middle North, characterized by boreal forest and taiga. The Naskapis live in the Far North, where tundra is a predominant feature of the landscape. In the Middle North, the forest plays a larger role in the lives of the Native people than the sea does. Winters are not as long, permafrost conditions do not apply year round, access by land is being developed more and more, and exchanges and contacts with "the South" are more evident. It is also the region of the large hydroelectric power developments.

The distance by plane between Québec City and Great Whale River, the northernmost Cree community, is greater than 1 300 kilometres, and that between Québec City and Waswanipi, the southernmost community, is upwards of 600 kilometres.

The Cree communities are located in three distinct sub-regions:

1. the shore of Hudson Bay (Great Whale River);
2. the shore of James Bay (Chisasibi, Wemindji, Eastmain and Rupert House);
3. inland (Nemaska, Mistassini and Waswanipi).

All of the Cree municipalities are situated in the Ungava electoral riding which is represented in the Assemblée nationale by Marcel (Jim) Lafrenière. The Naskapi village, Kawawachikamach, is located in the riding of Duplessis which is represented by Denis Perron.

1.2 Climate

The territory extends over two climatic zones, i.e. the subarctic zone and the temperate or humid zone. Great Whale River and Schefferville are located in the subarctic zone which covers part of the shore of Hudson Bay and all of the inland section between the 51st and the 57th parallel. All of the other Cree localities are situated in the temperate or humid zone.

The mean annual temperature varies according to latitude and ranges from 1.1 degrees Celsius in the southern part of the James Bay Territory to - 2.6 degrees Celsius in the Great Whale River and Schefferville regions. Temperature readings in the James Bay Territory show that, in winter, at altitudes greater than 300 metres, conditions are much colder inland than in coastal regions. A particularly cold zone is centered in the Lac Roman - Lac Bienville area and in the plateau which extends towards the southwest.

Based on the mean daily temperature (with 5.5 degrees Celsius as the temperature threshold), the number of degree-days of vegetation growth varies progressively according to latitude. In round figures, there are 1 400 degree-days of growth in the Lac Mistassini area, 1 100 at Eastmain, 900 at Chisasibi and 800 at Great Whale River.

The latitude factor also applies in the case of the frost-free period, which ranges from 100 days in the southern part of the territory to 60 days in the north. In the south, the last spring frost occurs between June 15 and June 30 while the first autumn frost arrives around September 15.

The calorific factor, which indicates home heating requirements, varies between 6 700 and 8 400 degree-days of heating.

In short, the climatic conditions in the region are severe enough to have a profound effect on all human and economic activities.

Source: Le Nord du Québec: profil régional, OPDQ.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHY

The Cree and Naskapi populations are small in number and widely dispersed throughout the territory in tiny settlements. Except for Mistassini, Waswanipi and Nemaska, which are inland localities, the Cree communities are for the most part situated at the mouths of rivers flowing into James Bay. Kawawachikamach, the Naskapi municipality, is located inland, some 15 kilometres from Schefferville.

In January 1982, there were 7 264 Crees living in the territory as well as some 600 Inuit at Great Whale River and 60 Inuit at Chisasibi.

Mistassini and Chisasibi are the "Cree village municipalities" which have the largest populations, i.e. 2 004 and 1 895 respectively.

The Naskapi population stood at 428 in January 1984. The relocation of the entire community in the new locality of Kawawachikamach will be completed during the summer of 1984. Children under 15 make up 33.7% of the total Naskapi population, the 15-64 age group, 63.5%, and those over 65, 2.8%. Males represent 52% of the total population. There are 119 households, or family units, for an average of 3.6 persons per family unit.

Among the Crees, the under-15 age group accounts for 38.5% of the total population, the 15-64 group, 56.5% and those over 65, 5.0%. 50% of the Crees are males. In January 1982, there were 1 277 Cree family units, with an average of 5.7 persons per unit.

In June 1981, the list of electors by Cree municipality, i.e. persons aged 18 and over, included 3 282 Crees, 472 non-Natives and 243 Inuit. In the Naskapi community, there were roughly 240 on the electoral list.

Three other localities are situated near the Native communities: the towns of Radisson and Schefferville and the Montagnais Matimekosh reserve near Schefferville. They are excluded from this study, which deals exclusively with the situation in the Cree and Naskapi communities.

Tables 1 and 1A give the details for each Cree municipality and for the total Cree population in the region.

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

3.1 The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement and the Northeastern Québec Agreement

Following negotiations between the Government of Québec, the Société d'énergie de la Baie-James, the Société de développement de la Baie-James, the Commission hydroélectrique de Québec (Hydro-Québec), the Grand Council of the Crees (of Québec), the Northern Québec Inuit Association and the Government of Canada, the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement was signed on Noverber 11, 1975. On October 31, 1977, two laws, promulgated simultaneously by Québec and Canada respectively, approved and gave full effect to this agreement.

The Agreement sets out the terms of a new social contract for the Native peoples in the James Bay and Nouveau-Québec regions and introduces a series of administrative measures designed to enable the Native peoples to determine and control their collective future.

The Agreement covers the following areas: eligibility of persons for compensation and benefits; the land regime for Category I, Category II and Category III lands; hunting, fishing and trapping; the environment; local and regional government; compensation; social and economic development; health and social services; education; the administration of justice and police protection; the income security program for Cree hunters and trappers and the support program for Inuit hunting, fishing and trapping activities.

All Crees and Inuit who, on November 15, 1974, were ordinarily resident in the territory or were recognized as members of one of the Cree or Inuit communities are eligible for the benefits provided for under the Agreement. The same applies to their descendants and adopted children.

In January 1978, the above-mentioned parties amended the Agreement so as to permit the signing of the Northeastern Québec Agreement which defines the rights, privileges and benefits of the Naskapis throughout the territory.

3.2 Land Regime

The James Bay Territory has been divided into four categories: Category IA lands, Category IB lands, Category II lands and Category III lands.

Category IA lands are lands set aside for the exclusive use and benefit of the Cree bands. Québec transferred the administration, management and control of these lands to the federal government but it retains bare ownership of the lands, ownership of the mineral and subsurface rights and the right to establish public servitudes through expropriation.

Category IB lands are lands under provincial jurisdiction that have been granted to corporations composed exclusively of Crees. The ownership of these lands has been vested in the corporations outright and the lands can be sold or ceded only to Québec, which remains the owner of the mineral and subsurface rights.

Category II lands are lands of which Québec remains the owner but on which the Native people have exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights. In the case of development, the Native people will receive compensation in the form of money or replacement land.

All lands not included in Categories I and II are considered to be Category III lands. They are open to the general public, in accordance with legislation and regulations concerning public lands.

In Naskapi territory, the lands have been divided into Categories IA-N, IB-N, II-N and III. They have the same characteristics as the Cree lands.

3.3 Local and Regional Government

In order to give effect to certain provisions of the agreements, the Assemblée nationale enacted legislation in 1978 and 1979 enabling the Crees and Naskapis to set up municipal or municipal-type structures allowing them to administer their communities themselves as well as the territories which they inhabit and use.

Each of the eight parcels of Category IB lands belonging to the Crees forms a "Cree village municipality" over which the members of the Band Council of the community exercise the powers normally conferred elsewhere in Québec on a mayor and municipal councillors. This municipal structure, which derives its powers from the Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act, administers a zone of land belonging collectively to the community. Under this law, Cree village municipalities are governed by the Cities and Towns Act subject to certain amendments the principal ones of which are the collective and indivisible nature of the ownership of the lands which make up each municipality and the absence of any power to levy property taxes. Thus, the owners were given autonomy with regard to the organization, structuring and use of the territory of the municipality.

Category II lands, where the Crees have exclusive hunting and fishing rights, are administered by a regional zone council which exercises the powers formerly held by the James Bay Municipality, which was established in 1971. The council, established by the Act respecting the James Bay Regional Council, is composed of an equal number of representatives appointed by the Cree Regional Authority and the James Bay Municipality. The operations of the council are funded by Québec.

Category III lands, situated south of the 55th parallel and west of the 70th meridian, are administered by the James Bay Municipality.

In June 1978, the Assemblée nationale passed a bill establishing a Cree public corporation under the name of the Cree Regional Authority (CRA). It is composed of the members of each of the eight Cree communities and village corporations. The Council is composed of 16 representatives elected at the local leval and two other members, the chairman and the vice-chairman, who are elected by universal franchise. At the municipal level, the CRA is a service organization.

The Board of Compensation, an administrative division of the CRA, whose members include representatives elected in each Cree community, administers the compensation provided for by the Agreement.

The main functions of the CRA are to present the collective viewpoint of the Crees to the authorities of the government levels concerned and to appoint the Cree representatives to the various bodies established to give effect to the Agreement.

The Naskapis have a mixed administrative regime, similar on the local level (for Category IA-N and Category IB-N lands) to that of the Crees, which leaves to the Kativik Regional Government, of which the Chief of the Naskapi Band is a member, the administration of Category II-N lands and all other lands in northeastern Québec that are situated north of the 55th parallel. The main Naskapi organization established pursuant to the Northeastern Québec Agreement is the Naskapi Development Corporation. It is the counterpart of the Cree Board of Compensation and the Mativik Corporation in the case of the Inuit; it receives and administers the compensation paid to the Naskapis and its affairs are managed by a board of directors consisting of 11 members including two representatives of the Québec government and one representative of the federal government.

3.4 Environmental Protection Regime

Under the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement, an environmental and social protection regime was established which gives the Crees the right to review all development projects affecting the territory. All major projects are automatically subject to assessment and review so as to minimize the negative impact of development on the Native communities and on the environment.

Three standing committes were established to give the Crees review powers relating to future developments in the territory south of the 55th parallel and west of the 69th meridian:

- The Evaluating Committee, an advisory body composed of representatives of Québec, Canada and the Crees; it advises the federal, provincial and local governments on the necessity of submitting a particular project to assessment and review and recommends whether or not a preliminary and/or final impact statement should be required from the proponent.

- The Review Committee, an advisory body respecting projects involving provincial jurisdiction, recommends to the Québec Minister of the Environment whether or not a given development project should proceed; it is composed of Cree representatives and representatives of the Québec government.

- The Review Panel, which is the federal counterpart of the Review Committee, for projects involving lands under federal jurisdiction.

For Category I lands, each Cree Band names one person who exercises the powers of the Minister of the Environment and of the responsible director-general.

Though they do not have a special environmental protection regime, the Naskapis did obtain the guarantee that certain proposed projects in the territories that they inhabit and use, between the 53rd and the 55th parallel to the east of the 69th meridian, will be subject to the regular environmental impact assessment procedure in force in Québec and, in addition, that this procedure will be supplemented by a compulsory consultation of the Naskapi local government. For proposed developments north of the 55th parallel, mechanisms are provided for to involve the Naskapis in the review of certain projects.

3.5 Economic and Social Development

With respect to the Crees, the Agreement provided for the establishment of the James Bay Native Development Corporation. Its affairs are administered by a board of directors composed of representatives of the Cree Regional Authority, the Société de développement de la Baie-James and the Québec government and its main object is to promote the economic development of the Cree people. The lender is the Québec government.

The Grand Council of the Crees continues to represent the political interests of the James Bay Crees and to defend their rights vis-à-vis the federal and provincial governments. As a signatory to the agreement respecting the Crees, the Council sees to its application.

The Naskapis take part in the various organizations and committees already active in the territory situated to the north of the 55th parallel. In addition, the Naskapi Relocation Corporation is the organization responsible for overseeing the building of the new Naskapi village of Kawawachikamach, which began in 1980. The relocation of the Naskapis was provided for under the Northeastern Québec Agreement.

In addition, the organizations responsible for administering the compensation paid to the Native communities, i.e. the Cree Regional Authority and the Naskapi Development Corporation, also have an important economic role to play in their respective territories.

Under the agreements, the Crees and the Naskapis, like the Inuit, are eligible for all government programs to promote economic development. In addition, certain programs applying specifically to the Native peoples in these territories have been set up, notably the program concerning the pursuit of traditional hunting, fishing and trapping activities, which affects the daily lives of the Native peoples, the Crees particularly.

Under Québec legislation enacted to give effect to the provisions regarding this program, Crees who spend at least 120 days a year fishing, hunting and trapping are eligible to receive benefits under an income security program. The main purpose of the program is to make harvesting and related activities an economically viable way of life for the Cree people.

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board, a Québec organization composed of an equal number of representatives appointed by Québec and the Cree Regional Authority, is responsible for managing the program. As with the Inuit and Naskapi assistance programs, this program for the Crees is funded entirely by Québec.

A program was established to support Naskapis in their hunting, fishing and trapping activities. Its purpose is to provide an income, benefits and other incentives for Naskapis who wish to pursue wildlife harvesting activities. The program, administered by the Naskapi Village Council, provides funds which are used mainly to pay salaries to the hunters but also to purchase and maintain community hunting and fishing equipment.

3.6 Education

On July 1, 1978, the Cree School Board replaced the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as far as Cree education is concerned. This school board, whose administrative centre is located in Val-d'Or, is responsible for providing educational services in the eight James Bay Cree communities. A representative of each community sits on the board as a school commissioner. In addition to the powers normally held by a school board, the Cree School Board has special powers enabling it to make agreements with governments and educational institutions. The school committees formed in each community are consulted with respect to the selection of teachers and principals, the school calendar, changes in curriculum, and particular matters. The Cree School Board has jurisdiction over elementary, secondary and adult education of the Crees, including school facilities.

Unlike regular school boards in Québec, the Cree School Board has responsibility for the training of teachers who give courses related to the culture of the Native people. It also develops programs appropriate for the Native communities and adapted to their particular needs.

In each locality, there is an advisory group composed of the local parents' committee, the school commissioner, the school principal, the teachers' representative, the cultural representative and the representative of the village council. Consultation is carried out at the central level through the council of local parents' committees which is made up of representatives of each local parents' committee. Central administration is entrusted to the director-general who delegates to each school principal administrative powers with respect to pedagogical matters, personnel, equipment, buildings, elementary and secondary education finances, technical training and adult education.

For the Naskapi Indians of Schefferville, the Northeastern Québec Agreement provided for a school and placed the general administration of the school under the responsibility of the Eastern Québec Regional School Board whose head office is in Québec City. A committee appointed by the members of the Naskapi community and the Naskapi Landholding Corporation performs the functions of a school committee, works in collaboration with the ministère de l'Éducation and assumes certain administrative roles with respect to the development of the content of courses designed to preserve the traditions, language and culture of the Naskapi people.

3.7 Health and Social Services

Nursing stations, or community clinics, provide health services to the Native people on a local basis while hospital centres provide health services on a regional basis. Community clinics provide first aid health care, answer house calls and play an active role in community health programs. The hospitals are responsible for the community clinics and for the community health programs in all the Native localities.

The hospital centre in Chisasibi provides health services to the James Bay Crees in the areas of general medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics and extended care.

Owing to the small size of the population living in the territory, the Chisasibi hospital centre is affiliated with the community health department of the Montréal General Hospital. This department provides technical support in the following areas: admission and hospitalization of patients requiring specialized care, organization of visits by specialists, recruiting and training of non-Native medical personnel to work in the region, planning and evaluation of community health programs, studies of contagious diseases.

In addition, the Mistassini, Waswanipi and Nemaska communities can receive the same type of medical services and specialized care at the hospital centres in Chibougamau, Val-d'Or or Matagami. The Naskapis in Kawawachikamach receive these same services from the Schefferville hospital centre.

The Cree Regional Board of Health and Social Services has functions similar to regional councils (CRSSS) in the Québec social affairs network. It is responsible for the administration of health and social services in the James Bay area, for seeing that such services meet the needs expressed by the Cree population, and for organizing local health committees.

In addition to exercising the powers of a CRSSS, the Cree Regional Board is empowered to establish and maintain four types of health and social service establishments: hospital centres, social service centres, reception centres and local community service centres. At present, it is responsible for the hospital centre and the social service centre in Chisasibi and for the community clinics which it owns and administers.

The various authorities concerned - the ministère des Affaires sociales, the community health department and the Cree Regional Board of Health and Social Services - pay particular attention to the training of Native personnel so that Natives may assume full responsibility on both the clinical and administrative levels, for Cree health and social services.

Source: Le Nord du Québec: profil régional, OPDQ.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

4.1 Primary Sector

Hunting, fishing and trapping - once the essence of the subsistence, trade-based economy of the Native peoples - still dominate all primary sector activities in Native communities today. However, special assistance programs had to be set up to encourage those wishing to pursue these "traditional activities". For a large proportion of the Cree and Naskapi populations, these activities constitute their main occupation.

Cree and Naskapi involvement in commercial fishing, farming and mining is virtually nonexistent. What is more, the limited potential offered by the fishing and agricultural sector and the heavy capital requirements of the mining sector have tended to exclude Natives from these fields of activity.

Is is mainly on forestry that the Crees are focussing their interest and efforts. This is because three forest zones have been set aside for the use of the Native communities. An agreement between the Québec government and the Cree Regional Authority was signed in 1979 to guarantee sufficient wood supply for the sawmill at Wemindji which, however, has not yet been put into operation. Besides these special cutting rights, the Crees have the right to use the forest within Category I and II lands for personal and community needs inasmuch as hunting, fishing and trapping activities are taken into consideration.

The largest business enterprise in this sector is the Mishtuk Corporation in Waswanipi, which is involved in forestry operations.

The development of hydroelectric power resources throughout the territory comes under the responsibility of Hydro-Québec and its subsidiaries.

4.2 Secondary Sector

The production and processing sector is scarcely more developed in the Cree and Naskapi communities than it is among the Inuit. Here again, the remote location of the region, the transportation costs, the scarcity of raw materials and the limited size of the labour

pool preclude the establishment of all the infrastructure that is required for the development of small and medium-sized processing firms.

Apart from construction companies, a small canoe manufacturing firm in Great Whale River and a small firm in Mistassini that produces snowshoes, Native involvement in the secondary sector is mainly in the area of arts and crafts and consists chiefly of individual or family operations, though the Crees have a few sewing shops.

The main secondary sector activity is the construction of housing units, public buildings and roads. The Cree Construction Company was established in 1976 by the Grand Council of the Crees in order to take advantage of the opportunity to participate in a building project to provide housing for their own people. The company subsequently obtained contracts related to the James Bay power project and provided employment for hundreds of Crees. During the same period, three other small construction and maintenance firms were established in the Rupert House, Mistassini and Waswanipi communities.

The situation is the same in the Naskapi community. The Naskapi Relocation Corporation was formed for the purpose of building the new village of Kawawachikamach. In recent years, it is this corporation that has provided the Naskapis with most of the local jobs.

4.3 Tertiary Sector

As with the Inuit, the tertiary sector, as well as the entire economy of the Cree and Naskapi communities, are characterized by the development of trade in goods and services and by the provision of government and paragovernmental services.

Consumer goods are clearly the predominant trade sector. Each Cree municipality has a general store which in six of the eight communities belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Contrary to the situation in the Inuit communities, there are only a few co-operatives in the Cree municipalities. The only two that are in full operation are the consumer co-op in Chisasibi and the Caisse populaire in Mistassini. There is a co-operative in Wemindji but it has been virtually inoperative for a number of years. Thus, for both the Crees and the Naskapis, practically all of the Native participation in the tertiary sector takes the form of small, private, independent businesses: general stores, convenience stores, restaurants, motels, taxis and buses, arts and craft shops, outfitting operations, repair shops and petroleum products distribution.

In the Naskapi community, commercial activity in their new village is limited to one small convenience store operated by a Native. Because of the proximity of the town of Schefferville, all business activities are concentrated there.

In the area of public services, each community has telephone, electricity, radio, television, postal and air transportation services. Air Creebec is the largest Cree enterprise in this field. Operating out of Val-d'Or, it provides air service to all of the communities in the James Bay area.

An important tertiary sector activity is tourism. Hunting and fishing are the main tourist attractions in the region. However, only five small Cree firms operate outfitting and fishing camps during the hunting and fishing season. Over the next few years, this sector of activity will obviously expand considerably, given the significant potential it offers in terms of income for the Native population.

Lastly, there is the whole sector of government and paragovernmental services. The federal and provincial governments and the regional and local authorities provide the Native population with all essential services, which include the following areas: social aid, health, manpower, education, housing, municipal services and justice. Consequently, all of these public and parapublic agencies represent the largest source of employment and income for the Native population, providing in the form of wages and salaries 37% of the total income of the Crees and, in transfer payments, 48% of the total. For the Naskapis, the corresponding percentages are close to 21% and 79%, i.e. nearly 100% of the total income of the Native population.

In the Cree and Naskapi communities, as in the Inuit communities, we have seen in recent years a significant replacement of government agencies by regional and local authorities. This is due to the establishment and gradual development of regional and municipal government structures pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement and the Northeastern Québec Agreement.

Through financial assistance programs, the governments of Québec and Canada provide the necessary financial support for the development of economic activity and enterprises in the region.

CHAPTER 5

PRINCIPAL REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Labour Force

In 1983, the Cree Regional Authority carried out a study of the labour force situation at the end of the year 1981. According to the study, the population of working age, i.e. 15 to 65 years of age, represents 56.5% of the total Cree population, or 4 107 persons. Excluding those persons who are unfit for work and women in charge of children or unable to work, there are 3 062 Natives who are considered to be members of the "active labour force". Of this number, 1 007 Crees of both sexes, or 32.9% of the active labour force, have full - or part-time jobs and 1 324 persons receive benefits under the Income Security Program for Cree Hunters and Trappers (ISP) and are considered to be employed full time; they represent 43.2% of the active labour force. This leaves an average unemployment rate of some 24% for the eight Cree communities taken as a whole. Table 2 gives the labour force statistics for each Cree community.

The study also provides a certain distribution of the Native labour force by type of employer at the end of 1981. Of the 2 331 jobs held by Natives, 6 are provided by the federal government, 43 by the provincial government, 553 by regional and local governments, 289 by Native business enterprises, 116 by non-Native business enterprises, and 1 324 by the income security program for hunters. Public and parapublic agencies and the income security program provide 82.6% of the total number of jobs, which leaves business enterprises with 17.4% of the jobs (Native enterprises, 12.4%; non-Native enterprises, 5.0%).

The study supplies no information on the distribution of employment by type of job or by sex.

Table 2 shows the distribution of employment in each Cree community by type of employer and Table 3 lists the employers in each municipality.

A study of the Naskapi labour force was done in 1984 by the Naskapi Development Corporation; the data are for July, 1983. Since the hunter support program is different in the case of the Naskapis and hunters are not considered to be employed, the total number of employed does not include hunters.

According to the study, the unemployment rate in July of 1983 was higher than 70%. However, when account is taken of permanent jobs only, the rate of unemployment during the winter can exceed 90%.

Among the Cree population as well, the unemployment rate is always higher in the winter.

As in the case of the Crees, the study of the Naskapi labour force gives no distribution of the employed by type of job or by sex.

5.2 Education

Each Cree community has a school which offers courses at the elementary and secondary levels except Nemaska, which only has an elementary school. In the eight communities, there are, in all, 73 Cree teachers, 123 non-Native teachers, 27 administrators and professionals, 51 employed as support staff and 68 maintenance employees, for a total of 342 people, not counting the 128 Cree and non-Native supply teachers who work part time or who do some supply work in addition to their regular jobs.

The local administration of the schools is entrusted to the school principal who works in close cooperation with the parents' committee.

The language of instruction at the pre-kindergarten and kindergarten levels is generally Cree, with French and/or English also being used, as a second language. All schools offer elementary and secondary schooling in English. Six schools also provide instruction in French at the elementary level and four schools offer secondary level schooling in French.

In 1982-83, there were 381 pupils enrolled in kindergarten classes, 1 576 in elementary school and 563 students at the secondary level, i.e. a total enrollment of 2 520 within the Cree communities. In addition, some 287 pupils at the elementary and secondary levels were enrolled in schools outside the territory, i.e. in Montréal, Hull, Chibougamau, Val-d'Or and other locations. At the post-secondary level, 78 students were attending colleges and universities in Québec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Many adult education courses and programs are also offered that are appropriately oriented to the needs of the Native communities.

The first part of Table 4 provides details on education for each Cree community.

At present, as in the past, Naskapi children receive their elementary and secondary education at the school in Schefferville owing to the proximity of that locality to the Naskapi community. With the relocation of the Naskapis in Kawawachikamach, a new school will be built in that village.

In 1982-83, there were 123 Native pupils enrolled at the elementary and secondary levels at the Schefferville school.

5.3 Health

In each of the Cree communities except Chisasibi, there is a community clinic, or nursing station, staffed by at least two nurses and an interpreter. Chisasibi has a hospital centre with professional and support staff; there are five physicians, four dentists, two of whom make regular visits to the other Cree villages, and approximately 40 nurses and support personnel.

In the area of social services, in seven communities there is a branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre. The Centre itself, located in Chisasibi, is staffed by a director, two social workers and two community workers.

Youth protection services are provided by the community worker delegated by the Director of Youth Protection.

Home care services provided by a family auxiliary are also available when recommended by the social worker or the community worker.

The laws respecting health services and social services apply to the Native people as they do to all Quebecers.

The second part of Table 4 shows the details on health services for each Cree community.

The situation in the Naskapi community is similar to that of the Cree communities except that health services are provided through the Centre de services sociaux de la Côte-Nord.

5.4 Municipal Services

Municipal services comprise drinking water supply, garbage and sewage collection and disposal, road maintenance and fire protection. Each community, Cree or Naskapi, has a water system to supply the population with drinking water. In four of the nine communities, the water is taken directly from a nearby river or lake; in the other villages, it comes from drilled wells. Nearly every community has a water purification plant that purifies the water by filtration or chlorination before it is distributed.

With regard to sewage collection and disposal, six of the nine municipalities have a sewer system and in two Cree municipalities each building has its own septic tank. Great Whale River is the only community that does not yet have some form of sewage disposal facilities; the population still has to use "honey bags". Garbage and other solid waste are collected by truck and taken to the sanitary landfill sites.

In the nine communities, there are in all scarcely 62 kilometres of streets to maintain; over two-thirds of the streets (in length) are in three municipalities: Great Whale River, Chisasibi and Mistassini. Each municipality has minimum road maintenance equipment and buildings.

Regarding fire protection, only two municipalities, Great Whale River and Kawawachikamach, have a fire truck. Five municipalities, four of which are Cree villages, have fire hydrants, 113 in all, plus minimal fire-fighting equipment. Three Cree municipalities do not yet have the minimum equipment required for adequate fire protection. However, a program is under way to improve the fire protection services in the Cree municipalities.

The first part of Table 3 gives a general overview of the situation regarding municipal services in the various Cree communities. However, the information given is not complete as some data were not available at the time of writing.

5.5 Energy

Here again, we do not have sufficient information to give a complete picture of the energy situation in at least three of the Cree municipalities, i.e. Wemindji, Eastmain and Rupert House.

Four Cree municipalities are connected to Hydro-Québec's distribution system through the LG-2, Nemaska, Chibougamau and Chapais substations. In the other four Cree municipalities, electric power is supplied by generators of various capacities that belong to either Hydro-Québec (Great Whale River) or the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Wemindji, Eastmain and Rupert House). The Naskapi community is connected to the Schefferville Power system via the Menihek dam.

The situation is similar with regard to petroleum products: four Cree municipalities and the Naskapi community have no storage tanks to facilitate the distribution of petroleum products. The four Cree municipalities which do have tanks are those whose electricity is supplied by generators which require a large quantity of petroleum products. Most of the houses in these four communities are heated by oil furnaces.

Consequently, as these municipalities are not linked to any regular supply network, either by road or by pipeline, sufficient supplies of petroleum products have to be brought in once a year during the summer. The operation is referred to as the annual oil sealift. Each coastal community is obliged to have a waterfront depot with a certain number of tanks of sufficient storage capacity to meet ordinary needs and emergency situations.

At Great Whale River, the Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec distributes petroleum products to the entire community: the Cree municipality, the Inuit municipality, Hydro-Québec, the aircraft fuel supply service at the airport, and the other organizations present. That is why Great Whale has the largest waterfront depot in the region.

The first part of Table 6 gives an outline of the situation in the various Cree communities.

5.6 Housing

The Cree Housing Corporation, created in June 1976, is the organization responsible for planning and implementing housing projects as well as for developing and participating in programs directed at solving the housing problems of the Cree people. The Corporation's first objective is to ensure that a sufficient number of housing units with all the necessary housing infrastructure are built for the Crees. Another objective of the Corporation is to see that each Cree community has a master plan that corresponds to the wishes of the community and to ensure that all proposed

development is carried out in accordance with the master plan. All of the communities now have their own master plan. The Corporation has embarked on a comprehensive housing construction and renovation program, for the period from 1982 to 1987, to improve housing conditions within the Cree communities.

A housing inventory taken in 1983 for the eight Cree communities showed 124 houses built by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 506 new houses built by the Cree Housing Corporation and 403 other housing units of various types, for a total of 1 083 available housing units. All the units built by the Corporation are 3-bedroom, single-family houses.

Because the total resident population and the number of families are growing, housing requirements are estimated on a yearly basis. In 1983, the Corporation estimated at 1 336 the total number of houses required. Then the Corporation determines the total number of existing houses that are in acceptable condition and establishes the housing deficit or shortage. For 1983, there was a housing deficit of 829 units.

Other buildings of all types numbered 356 in the eight Cree communities.

The second part of Table 5 gives the details on the housing situation in each Cree community.

In the Naskapi community, the Naskapi Relocation Corporation is the organization responsible for the construction of the new village. At the end of 1983, the Corporation had completed the construction of nearly 70 housing units: 59 single-family detached houses and two row housing developments each comprising five housing units.

The housing requirements of the Naskapis have been estimated at some 90 housing units, which leaves a current housing shortage of some 20 units. Over the next two years, the housing deficit should be eliminated and certain needs met in terms of community buildings which currently number only four. As more and more new houses become available, families still living in the village of Matimekosh will move to Kawawachikamach.

5.7 Community Services

Community services consist of religious and recreational services.

The main religious denomination of the Crees and the Naskapis is Anglican. Except for Nemaska and Kawawachikamach, which are both new villages, every community has an Anglican church served by a minister or a catechist.

As for other religious denominations, three communities have a Roman Catholic church or chapel, three have a Pentecostal church, one has an Evangelical church and one, a Baptist church.

With regard to recreational services, the facility most commonly found in the various communities is a gymnasium, but at the present time only five of the nine municipalities have one. The best equipped community in terms of recreational facilities is Chisasibi.

As for the Naskapis, no recreational facilities have as yet been built in the new village.

The second part of Table 6 gives an overview of the situation in each Cree municipality. However, here again, the information shown may be incomplete due to a lack of information at the time of writing.

5.8 Justice

The James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement made provision for the maintenance of an itinerant court and the establishment of Native community police forces operating under the responsibility of each municipality and under the technical supervision of the Sûreté du Québec for the implementation period.

Three Cree municipalities have at least one Native policeman, three other communities have two policemen and the two other municipalities, four Native policemen each. Great Whale River has, in addition, three non-Native policemen of the Sûreté du Québec. In all, the Crees have 17 Native policemen and three non-Native policemen to maintain order and ensure public safety.

In each municipality, there is a police station with two detention cells and, in general, each policeman has the necessary equipment to carry out his job.

The third part of Table 6 gives the details for each Cree community.

For the Naskapis, the Northeastern Québec Agreement also provided for the maintenance of an itinerant court and the establishment of a Naskapi local community police force. At the present time, police services in the municipality of Kawawachikamach are provided by three Native policemen from the Lac John station and there is no police station or detention facility in the village.

All of the Cree municipalities are under the jurisdiction of the judicial district of Abitibi while the Naskapi community is situated in the judicial district of Mingan.

5.9- Transportation

Along the shore of James Bay, navigation is only possible about six months a year and supplies for the coastal communities are generally brought in by barge from Moosonee, Ontario. Dock facilities in these communities are virtually nonexistent and there is no wharf capable of accommodating ships, which necessitates numerous transshipment and unloading operations.

Air transportation is still the most efficient means of travelling to and from the James Bay municipalities and from one to the other. Since 1982, Air Creebec, based in Val-d'Or, has provided regularly scheduled local service for the east coast of James Bay. Austin Airways continues to serve Great Whale River, which permits connections with Nordair at Great Whale and with Air Canada in Timmins.

The largest private air transport service is that of the Société de développement de la Baie-James. The service was created to meet the needs of the Société and the frequency of flights varies necessarily according to those same needs. The LG-2 airport is classified as a regional airport and it offers the best features and services of all the airports and landing strips in the west part of the region.

Great Whale River is the regional hub of air transportation because it is served by four airline companies: Nordair, Austin Airways, Air Creebec and Air Inuit. In the other Cree communities, the air navigation aids and facilities are very limited.

As for land transportation, the inland communities - Nemaska, Mistassini and Waswanipi - are linked to the Val-d'Or - Chibougamau - Matagami road system. For the coastal communities, the main road is the Matagami - LG-2 road and its extension which runs to Chisasibi. This private, asphalt-surfaced road belongs to the SDBJ and is used to transport goods. In the summer of 1984, the section between Matagami and Rupert River is to be made a public road. During the winter months, the other Cree communities are connected to the main road by winter access roads.

The first part of Table 7 gives the details on the transportation situation for each Cree community.

As for the Naskapis, their proximity to Schefferville gives them ready access to air and rail transportation services. Quebecair serves the Schefferville airport daily and the Québec North Shore and Labrador Railway offers weekly train service between Sept-Iles and Schefferfille. The only access to Kawawachikamach by road is from Schefferville.

5.10 Communications

The region is linked to the rest of Québec by the postal service and by a certain number of other communications services provided by various specialized agencies and companies: SOTEL, Télébec, Bell Canada and the CBC.

All of the Native communities have local and long-distance telephone service. In six Cree municipalities, SOTEL operates the service while Télébec and Bell Canada serve the other municipalities.

The CBC Northern Québec Service produces and radio broadcasts Native programming which reaches all the Cree communities. Certain localities also receive regular CBC AM programming via CBF-Montréal or CBLT-Toronto.

The Crees and the Naskapis now have their own local FM community radio stations which they themselves established. The ministère des Communications of Québec assisted in the implementation of several community radio projects.

With regard to television services, the programming broadcast by the CBC Northern Québec Service via CBFT-Montréal and CBLT-Toronto reaches most of the Cree communities. Eastmain and Nemaska do not yet have television services. In Waswanipi, a private company provides television services with the aid of a saucer which can pick up programs of various networks, via satellite.

The second part of Table 7 gives the specifics regarding communications services in each Cree community.

5.11 Trade

If you take the list of employers for each municipality and you exclude government and paragovernmental agencies and service enterprises, such as Hydro-Québec, SOTRAC, SOTEL, Nordair, Austin Airways and the Cree Construction Company, and you add small family businesses, you obtain a maximum of some 50 Native enterprises engaged in business activities at the local level in the eight Cree municipalities. Only two major non-Native businesses are present in the region, i.e. the Hudson's Bay Company, in six communities, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, in Chisasibi.

80% of the small Native-owned businesses are engaged in the following sectors of activity: general stores, convenience stores, restaurants, lodging, transportation, petroleum products distribution, handicrafts, and outfitting.

Among the other 20%, the hotel in Chisasibi, the Caisse populaire in Mistassini and the Mishtuk Corporation in Waswanipi are worth noting. The remainder of the Native businesses are engaged in engine repairs, construction, hairdressing and canoe manufacturing.

We were unable to estimate the aggregate sales of these Native-owned businesses and their share of the local market.

Table 8 gives the details for each Cree municipality.

In the Naskapi community, business activities within the village of Kawawachikamach are limited to the operation of a convenience store by a private owner and the provision of transportation services by Transport Naskapi Inc. The other Native enterprises are a small arts and craft shop in Schefferville operated during the summer, the Naskapi Construction Corporation and OKO Inc., a painting and cleaning firm.

5.12 Traditional Activities

Pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement, a hunting, fishing and trapping regime was established for the Crees and for the Inuit. Under this regime, the Natives have certain exclusive harvesting rights and they take part in wildlife management through the Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Native people and of the federal and provincial governments.

More specifically, the Crees have to exclusive right to hunt, fish and trap on Category I-A, I-B and II lands. In addition, on Category III lands, only they and other Natives have the right to hunt and fish certain species which are reserved for their exclusive use. The Crees can exercise these legally recognized rights at all times. They also have the option of passing by-laws that are more restrictive than government regulations with respect to hunting and fishing on Category I-A, I-B and II lands. The entire regime is subject to the principle of wildlife conservation.

An income security program for Cree hunters and trappers has been implemented. The objectives of the program are to promote, encourage and perpetuate traditional hunting, fishing and trapping activities as a way of life for the Cree people and to ensure that their communities have sufficient supplies of the products of harvesting activities.

The Coordinating Committee oversees the enforcement of the regime and recommends to the responsible minister and agencies appropriate measures to ensure that the rights of the Native people are respected. The Coordinating Committee is also responsible for supervising the Native Harvesting Research Committee which was mandated to establish present levels of Native harvesting in order to establish guaranteed levels of harvesting for the Native peoples.

This research committee gathered data on Cree harvests of 32 species groups from 1972 to 1979. Harvests were reported for defined geographical areas and for specific periods of time. Community harvest estimates were proportionally projected on the basis of achieved returns and stratified variables. Lastly, the estimated harvests of wildlife were converted into weights of food available for human consumption. However, these food weights should not be presumed to represent actual food consumption. The data presented herein represent the annual averages for the 7-year reference period.

According to the latest report of the research group, the mean annual available weight of food from harvests is estimated at over 800 000 kilograms for the eight Cree communities. The harvested food would provide an average of 408 grams per adult consumption unit per day, with values for individual communities ranging from a low of 322 grams to a high of 581 grams.

On a food weight basis, the mean annual harvest breaks down as follows: big game, 33.48%; waterfowl, 25.40%; fur-bearing animals, 16.29%; fish, 14.54%; small game, 8.74%; and sea mammals, 1.55%.

The communities with the largest mean harvests are Mistassini, Chisasibi and Rupert House.

In the region as a whole, the average annual number of potential hunters is 1 342.

With regard to the market value or the substitution value of the quantities of edible food from wildlife harvesting, we do not have the necessary data at the present time to make a reasonable or realistic estimate.

Tables 9 and 9A show the estimated harvests of the various species by Cree community and for the Cree people in the region as a whole.

For the Naskapis, the Northeastern Québec Agreement contains similar provisions regarding rights, programs, committee, etc. However, the research to determine the levels of Naskapi harvesting, which is required in order to establish the guaranteed levels of harvesting, has not yet been done. In 1981, Naskapis engaging in hunting, fishing and trapping activities received $98 000 under the program to encourage Naskapis to pursue wildlife harvesting as a way of life.

5.13 Income

The income of the Cree population can be classified into two categories:

1. "wages and other remuneration": income from full-time or casual employment and income derived from the operation of a small business;

2. "transfer payments": family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, social assistance, old age security pensions and benefits paid by the income security program for hunters and trappers.

To arrive at our estimates of income, we used data supplied by the Cree Regional Authority, average numbers of recipients of transfer payments and average payments received.

In 1981, "wages and other remuneration" in the eight Cree communities totalled more than $13.2 million, and "transfer payments", over $12.3 million, bringing the total gross income of the Cree population to nearly $25.6 million. "Wages and other remuneration" accounted for close to 52% of the total income, and "transfer payments", for 48%.

Regional and local organizations (Band and Cree entities), with 33.25%, together with Income Security Program benefits (23.49%), provided some 57% of the total income of the Crees.

In estimating disposable income, we did not apply any deductions to the gross income, owing to the fact that income earned by Indians on "reserves" is not taxable and it is assumed that all income included herein was earned in the Cree municipalities. We did not include the income of Crees living and working outside these communities.

Thus, in 1981, for the total population of 7 264 Crees, the average disposable income per capita was $3 523.78, the values for individual municipalities ranging from a high of $4 948.15 to a low of $2 556.23.

With a total of 1 277 households, or family units, the average disposable income per household in 1981 was $20 044.43, with individual community figures ranging between $24 318.20 and $16 053.91.

The income in two municipalities, Chisasibi and Mistassini, represented over 53% of the total income of the Cree population.

Tables 10 and 10A provide the details on the income of the Cree population by municipality and for the region as a whole.

It was more difficult to estimate the total income of the Naskapis living in Kawawachikamach. Our estimates for 1983 show a total income of $1 272 523, disposable income per capita, $2 973.18 and disposable income per household, $10 693.47. In the Naskapi community, 79% of all income is derived from transfer payments. In fact, this municipality has a high level of unemployment and few sources of earned income.

5.14 Expenditures

It was impossible for us to estimate the distribution of expenditures in the Cree municipalities as we were able to do in the case of the Inuit municipalities.

As for the Naskapis, it seems obvious to us that nearly all expenditures are made outside Kawawachikamach.

Sources: Bureau du coordonnateur, MAS
Housing and Infrastructure Program, CHC
Le Nord du Québec, OPDQ
The Wealth of the Land, NHRC
Community Profiles, CRA

CHAPTER 6

TABLES

TABLE : 1	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
MUNICIPALITY									
POSITION									
Latitude North	55 17′	53 49′	53 00′	52 15′	51 29′	51 19′	50 30′	49 45′	---
Longitude West	77 45′	79 00′	78 47′	78 30′	78 50′	76 54′	73 45′	75 58′	---
Distance in km from									
Québec	1318	1142	1057	966	925	925	600	615	---
Val-d'Or	184	635	560	442	400	400	128	154	---
TERRITORY									
IA Lands- square km	202.5	809.4	326.6	154.8	489.8	97.4	854.3	364.9	3299.7
IB Lands- square km	113.6	500.2	186.2	334.7	295.0	55.4	526.1	233.4	2244.6
ADMINISTRATION									
Band Chief	Robbie DICK	James BOBBISH	Walter HUGHBOY	Ted MOSES	Bill NAMAGOOSE	Lawrence JIMIKEN	Matthew COON-COME	Abel S. KITCHEN	---
Postal Code	J0M 1G0	J0M 1E0	J0M 1L0	J0M 1W0	J0M 1R0	J0Y 3B0	G0W 1C0	J0Y 3C0	---
TelePhone	929-3503	855-2878	978-0264	977-0211	895-8843	673-2512	923-3253	753-2512	---
DEMOGRAPHY									
POPULATION (January 1982)									
Cree residents	395	1895	672	329	946	194	2004	829	7264
Cree households	83	300	145	73	179	45	320	132	1277
Persons / household	4.76	6.32	4.63	4.51	5.28	4.31	6.26	4.17	5.69
Electors: Cree	186	951	324	166	458	116	851	230	3282
Non-Native	194	150	11	7	59	5	30	16	472
Inuit	227	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	243
Age Group									
75 - +	4	35	15	5	23	2	27	19	130
70 - 74	6	33	10	8	15	2	14	8	96
65 - 69	5	41	14	9	7	7	41	11	135
60 - 64	7	50	19	13	21	5	32	13	160
55 - 59	12	56	19	11	15	6	41	15	175
50 - 54	19	37	20	17	23	4	44	35	199
45 - 49	17	67	20	13	24	6	69	38	254
40 - 44	17	68	21	13	31	9	59	37	255
35 - 39	20	131	37	12	50	15	118	36	419
30 - 34	24	120	51	24	51	13	98	37	421
25 - 29	23	141	51	26	66	20	160	68	555
20 - 24	43	193	57	33	103	23	186	99	737
15 - 19	57	230	73	34	133	26	252	128	932
10 - 14	67	311	84	45	151	32	316	125	1131
5 - 9	48	291	108	53	132	19	348	123	1121
0 - 4	26	91	73	13	101	5	199	37	544
TOTAL	395	1895	672	329	946	194	2004	829	7264

TABLE: 1A TOTAL CREES

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	75	55	130	1.79
70-74	38	58	96	1.32
65-69	54	81	135	1.86
60-64	82	78	160	2.20
55-59	92	83	175	2.41
50-54	94	105	199	2.74
45-49	120	134	254	3.50
40-44	141	114	255	3.51
35-39	215	204	419	5.77
30-34	218	203	421	5.80
25-29	285	270	555	7.64
20-24	369	368	737	10.15
15-19	473	459	932	12.83
10-14	548	583	1131	15.57
5- 9	563	558	1121	15.43
0- 4	273	271	544	7.49
Total	3648	3624	7264	100.00

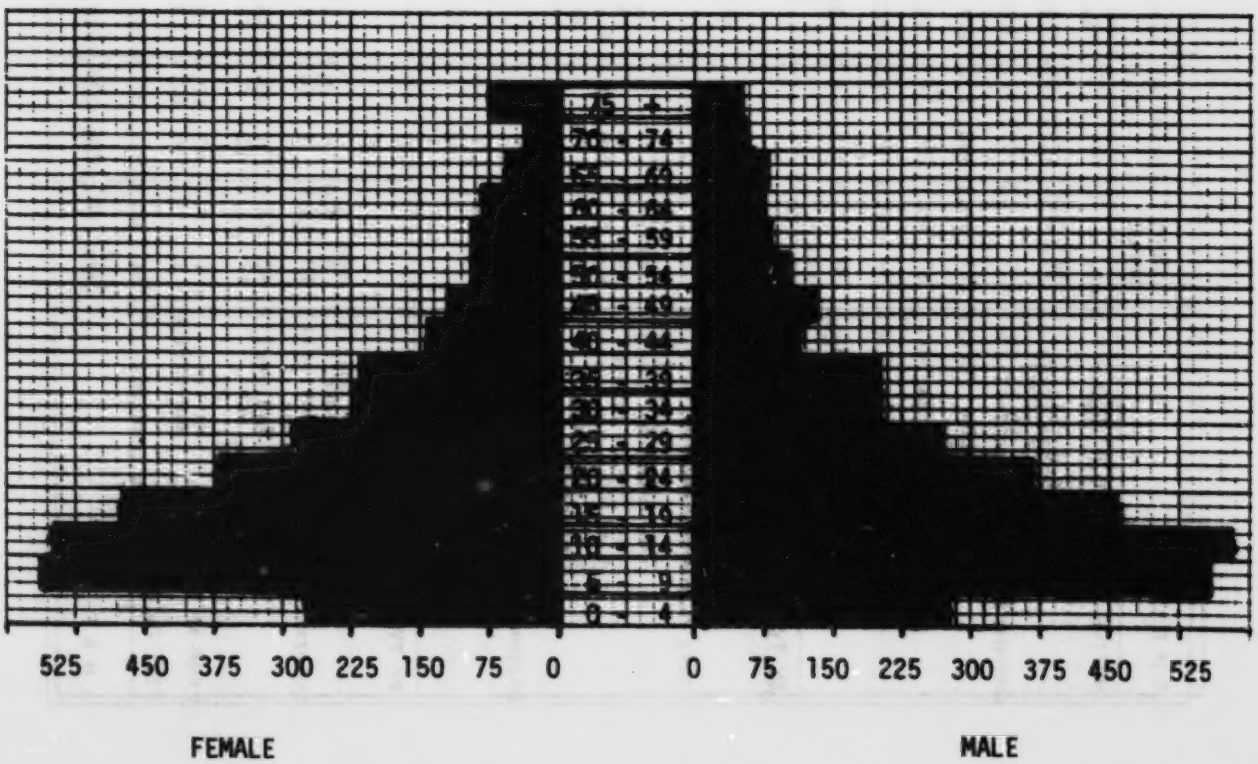


TABLE : 2	GREAT WHALE		CHISASIBI		WEMINDJI		EASTMAIN		RUPERT HOUSE		NEMASKA		MISTASSINI		WASWANIPI		TOTAL CREES	
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Total Population (January 1982)	395	100.	1895	100.	672	100.	329	100.	946	100.	194	100.	2004	100.	829	100.	7264	100.
15 to 65	239	60.5	1093	57.7	368	54.8	196	59.6	519	54.5	127	65.5	1059	52.8	506	61.0	4107	56.5
Labour force	177	74.1	805	73.6	276	75.0	151	77.0	398	76.7	96	75.6	784	74.0	375	74.1	3062	74.6
No. of wage-earners	85	48.0	281	34.9	126	45.6	56	37.1	102	25.6	16	16.7	259	33.0	82	21.8	1007	32.9
No. of hunters, ISP	54	30.5	169	21.0	150	54.4	74	49.0	159	40.0	80	83.3	442	56.4	185	49.3	1324	43.2
No. of unemployed	38	21.5	355	44.1	0	0.0	21	13.9	137	34.4	0	0.0	83	10.6	108	28.8	731	23.9
BY TYPE OF JOB																		
Administrative																		
Professional																		
Technical																		
Clerical	NOT AVAILABLE										NOT AVAILABLE							
Tradesman																		
Labourer																		
Hunter/trapper																		
Total																		
BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER -1981																		
Governments																		
Federal	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	1.5	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Provincial	19	13.7	4	0.9	4	1.4	8	6.1	1	0.4	1	1.0	5	0.7	1	0.4	43	1.8
Organizations																		
Regional	40	28.8	151	33.6	35	12.3	27	20.8	39	14.9	10	10.2	72	10.3	34	12.7	408	17.5
Local	17	12.2	25	5.6	68	23.9	8	6.2	6	2.3	4	4.1	16	2.3	1	0.4	145	6.2
Enterprises																		
Native	1	0.7	45	10.0	5	1.7	4	3.1	38	14.6	0	0.0	150	21.4	46	17.2	289	12.4
Non-native	8	5.7	56	12.4	13	4.6	7	5.4	15	5.8	1	1.0	16	2.3	0	0.0	116	5.0
Hunters/trappers	54	38.9	169	37.5	159	55.8	74	56.9	159	60.9	82	83.7	442	63.0	185	69.3	1324	56.8
Total	139	100.	450	100.	285	100.	130	100.	261	100.	98	100.	701	100.	267	100.	2331	100.

TABLE : 3	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
LIST OF EMPLOYERS									
Federal Government									
Canada Post		yes		yes					2
Dept. of Indian Aff.			yes	yes	yes				3
Provincial Government									
Public Works, Supply	yes			yes					2
Labour, Manpower				yes					1
Social Affairs				yes					1
Sûreté du Québec			yes	yes	yes		yes	yes	5
Hydro-Québec						yes			1
Sotrac		yes	yes	yes			yes		4
Sotel				yes					1
Regional organizations									
Cree Regional Auth.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Grand Council	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Cree Trappers' Ass.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Cree School Board	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Cree Regional Board of Health	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Local organizations									
Band Council	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Native business enterprises									
Local co-operative	yes	yes							2
Cree Construction Co		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7
General store							yes	yes	2
Restaurant								yes	1
Credit Union							yes		1
Outfitters							yes		1
Other		Shopping centre			Blackned Construc.		2 other		4
Non-Native business enterpris.									
Hudson's Bay Company	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		7
Nordair	yes								1
Austin Airways			yes						1
Air Mistassini							yes		1
Other		Cape Jones Camp			Sintra Construc.				2

TABLE : 4	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
EDUCATION									
SCHOOL									
Elementary, French	---	yes	---	yes	yes	(1 to 4)	yes	yes	6
Elementary, English	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	(1,2,3)	yes	yes	8
Secondary, French	---	yes	---	yes	yes	---	---	yes	4
Secondary, English	(1)	yes	(1,2,3)	(1,2)	(1,2,3)	---	(1,2)	(1,2)	7
TEACHERS									
On staff Crees	5	23	12	6	12	0	10	5	73
Non-Natives	8	40	11	7	18	3	24	12	123
Supply Crees	5	11	12	11	11	0	24	22	96
Non-Natives	1	19	4	1	2	0	3	2	32
OTHER PERSONNEL									
Admin. & Profession.	1	16	1	1	4	1	2	1	27
Support staff	2	20	3	3	8	4	5	6	51
Maintenance employee	6	29	6	3	10	2	6	6	68
PUPILS ENROLLED (in 1982-83)									
Kindergarten	17	112	47	15	57	2	91	40	381
Elementary	95	472	141	73	247	6	386	156	1576
Secondary	28	316	50	18	75	8	49	19	563
Total	140	900	238	106	379	16	526	215	2520
HEALTH SERVICES (1984)									
LOCAL FACILITY									
Hospital centre	---	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Nursing station	yes	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	7
No. of beds	2	25	2	2	2	2	2	2	39
PERSONNEL									
Physicians	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Nurses	2	16	2	2	4	2	4	2	34
Interpreters	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	---	11
Other	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
SOCIAL SERVICES									
Branch office	yes	Centre	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
YOUTH PROTECTION									
Director	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Community worker	---		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
HOME CARE SERVICES									
Family auxiliary	if needed	1	if needed	1	2	if needed	4	1	9

TABLE : 5	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
MUNICIPAL SERVICES (1984)									
DRINKING WATER									
Source	River	Wells	Wells	Wells	River	Wells	Lake	Wells	R.-W.-L.
Purification Plant	yes	none	none	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6
Treatment	yes	none	none	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	6
Water dist. system	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Water truck	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	3
Laundromat	yes	none	none	none	yes	none	none	none	2
WASTE MANAGEMENT									
Sewer system	---	---	yes	yes	yes	---	yes	yes	5
Septic tanks	---	yes	---	---	---	yes	---	---	2
Compactor trucks	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	5
ROADS									
Length of streets-km	18	16	3	4,2	5	1	18	2,3	59,5
Equipment									
Light trucks	3	1	1	3	2	1	---	---	11
Dump trucks	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other	3	3	1	---	---	3	---	1	11
Buildings									
Warehouse	2	---	1	---	4	1	2	1	11
Garage	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
FIRE PROTECTION									
Fire hydrants	---	56	---	---	28	---	16	9	101
Fire truck	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Minimum equipment	yes	yes	---	---	yes	---	yes	yes	5
HOUSING (1983)									
TYPE OF HOUSING									
Dept. Indian Aff.	57	0	0	0	0	0	19	48	124
C.H.C.: Model 1	0	320	27	0	36	39	49	35	506
Other	5	0	77	53	73	0	195	0	403
No. of housing units	62	320	104	53	109	39	263	83	1083
NEEDS									
No. houses required	87	320	145	73	179	58	330	144	1336
Current shortage	87	0	118	72	143	19	281	109	829
OTHER BUILDINGS									
All types	25	72	45	33	65	12	67	37	356

TABLE 6	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
ENERGY									
ELECTRICITY									
Connected to Hydro-Québec via	---	LG 2	---	---	---	Nemaska	Chibougamau	Chapais	4
Generating set:	Hydro	---	DIAND	DIAND	DIAND	---	---	---	4
Caterpillar 800 kW	3		----	----	----				1
--- ?			?	2	----				2
--- ?					3				1
--- ?									
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS									
Number of tanks	26	none	6	not available	4	none	none	none	
Storage cap. in lit.	10533082		?		136383				
Property of	FCNQ		?		municipal				
Distributor	Co-op		Co-op		Private				
COMMUNITY SERVICES (1984)									
RELIGION									
Roman Catholic	yes	yes	---	---	yes	---	---	---	3
Anglican	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	---	yes	yes	8
Pentecostal	---	---	---	---	yes	---	yes	yes	3
Other	---	---	---	---	Evangel.	---	Baptist	---	2
RECREATION AND LEISURE									
Gymnasium	yes	yes	yes	yes	---	yes	---	---	5
Community centre	---	yes	yes	---	---	---	---	---	2
Library	---	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Arena	---	yes	yes	---	---	---	---	---	2
Skating rink	---	---	---	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	4
Playground	---	yes	---	---	---	yes	yes	---	3
Ball field	---	yes	---	---	yes	---	yes	yes	4
JUSTICE (1984)									
No. of Policemen									
Natives	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	17
Non-Natives	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
A Police station with two cells	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Judicial district of Abitibi	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

TABLE : 7	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
TRANSPORTATION									
WATER									
Navigation: six months a year	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	none	none	none	
Port facilities	floating wharf	none	none	none	none				
AIR									
Carriers						none	via Chibougamau daily	via Chibougamau daily	
frequency of flights:									
Nordair	5/week								
Austin	5/week								
Air Inuit	5/week								
Air Creebec	5/week	5/week	3/week	3/week	3/week				
Length of runway -m.	1525x50	667x25	1000x50	633x33	1000x50				
Type of runway	gravel	gravel	gravel	sand	gravel				
Equipment/Services	all	none	none	fuel	none				
LAND									
Road	none	Chis-LG 2-Matagami	winter	winter	winter	Nemas.-LG2 Matagami	Mistas.-Chibou.	#113, V-Or Chibougam.	
Bus	none	Chis.-LG 2	none	none	none	none	yes	none	
Train	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
COMMUNICATIONS									
Mail: Local Post office	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
TelePhone: Long-distance and local service by	Bell	SOTEL	SOTEL	SOTEL	SOTEL	SOTEL	SOTEL	Télébec	
Radio: CBC Northern Qué. S. Shortwave and FM	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Community radio: FM, local	yes	yes	none	yes	none	none	yes (2)	yes	
Television: CBC North. Qué. S. via Montréal/Toronto	yes	yes	yes	none	yes	none	yes	Private/ Satellite	
Local newsPapers:	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	

TABLE : 8	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
BUSINESSES (1984)									
GENERAL STORE									
Hudson's Bay Company	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	---	yes	---	6
Local co-operative	Inuit	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Private	---	---	---	---	---	yes	yes	yes	3
CONVENIENCE STORE	---	2 Private	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
RESTAURANT									
Local co-operative	Inuit	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Private	---	yes	yes	---	---	---	2	yes	5
LODGING									
M.T.P.A.	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Hotel	---	Chisasibi	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Private motel	---	---	yes	yes	yes	---	yes	---	4
POOLROOM	Co-op	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
TRANSPORTATION									
Taxi	yes	---	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	---	5
Bus	---	yes	---	---	yes	---	yes	yes	4
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	Air Serv.	---	1
BANK									
Canadian Imperial	---	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Credit union	---	---	---	---	---	---	yes	---	1
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTION	FCNQ	Garage	Co-op.	Sodab	Private	---	Garage	Private	6
HANDICRAFTS (Prod. & Sale)									
Local co-operative	Inuit	---	yes	---	---	---	---	---	2
Private shop	Cree	yes	---	---	yes	---	2	---	5
FORESTRY									
Sawmill	---	---	---	---	Inoperative		---	---	1
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Mishtuk Corp.	1
OUTFITTING									
No. of outfitters	---	2	---	---	---	---	3	---	5
OTHER	# Canoe factory	#Garage # Ski-doo repair	# Hair-dresser	---	#Blacksmith Construc.	---	#Trapper Construc. #Garage #Longchap	#Cooper repair-con	9

TABLE : 9	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
ESTIMATED HARVESTS			ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979						
FOOD WEIGHT	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
WATERFOWL									
Canada Geese	11172	61634	14111	12846	16139	998	8528	988	126407
Lesser Snow Geese	3629	7031	1447	1542	18928	268	72	5	32922
Brant	41	2445	635	14	45	14	18	23	3461
Loons	472	1681	830	77	27	32	835	100	3973
Ducks	2567	10501	3375	1468	2554	576	13413	2377	36823
Sub-total	17881	83212	20398	15939	37693	1888	22866	3485	203586
FURBEARERS									
Beaver	3316	20838	17282	8686	15458	4404	30109	14719	114813
Otter	199	1016	558	200	398	136	3198	463	2186
Lynx	3	671	258	258	268	109	422	208	6168
Muskrat	395	2885	807	308	667	163	1388	830	7443
Fox & Arctic Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	3913	25410	18985	9444	16783	4812	35117	16212	130602
SMALL GAME									
Porcupine	952	2676	794	286	9	73	1392	58	6232
Hare	254	11222	5729	3819	5919	1615	4645	2821	36824
Ptarmigan	5425	9339	2308	1098	603	100	1311	14	20189
Grouse	490	2123	757	299	476	208	2322	912	7589
Sub-total	7121	25360	9588	5502	7007	1996	9670	3797	70834
BIG GAME									
Moose	41	4581	4658	4589	20230	17586	106177	43500	201282
Caribou	10904	3134	883	163	3311	930	26726	222	46194
Black Bear	1084	2957	1586	2082	3012	893	7334	1687	20557
Polar Bear	0	286	7	0	0	0	0	0	318
Sub-total	12029	10958	6974	6754	26553	19409	140237	45409	268351
FISH									
9 species	13213	39308	12687	5387	8496	1987	23346	12238	116582
SEA MAMMALS									
Seals & Beluga	3003	6359	2812	150	131	0	0	0	12456
TOTAL	57166	190687	71356	43096	96663	30092	231236	81141	801611
Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day	0.517	0.484	0.363	0.445	0.322	0.581	0.449	0.358	0.408
Average number of potential hunters	74	372	147	66	173	38	344	128	1342

TABLE: 9A

TOTAL CREES

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	63136	126407	15.77
Lesser Snow Geese	20639	32922	4.11
Brant	6424	3461	0.43
Loons	3577	3973	0.50
Ducks	47716	36823	4.59
Sub-total		203586	25.40
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	16654	114813	14.32
Otter	1327	2186	0.27
Lynx	896	6160	0.77
Muskrat	9807	7443	0.93
Fox & Arctic Fox	743	0	0.00
Marten	1491	0	0.00
Mink	2288	0	0.00
Sub-total		130602	16.29
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	2317	6232	0.78
Hare	41920	36024	4.49
Ptarmigan	55919	20189	2.52
Grouse	24191	7589	0.95
Sub-total		70034	8.74
BIG GAME			
Moose	934	201282	25.11
Caribou	768	46194	5.76
Black Bear	214	20557	2.56
Polar Bear	3	318	0.04
Sub-total		268351	33.48
FISH			
9 species	323058	116582	14.54
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	657	12456	1.55
TOTAL		801611	100.00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day : .408

Average number of Potential hunters : 1342

TABLE : 10	GREAT WHALE	CHISASIBI	WEMINDJI	EASTMAIN	RUPERT HOUSE	NEMASKA	MISTASSINI	WASWANIPI	TOTAL CREES
INCOME (1981)									
WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION									
Governments Federal & Provincial	359800	63596	108649	186044	84000	4000	92757	34000	932846
Organizations Regional & local	476433	3562895	1063410	522968	1234137	137562	1093248	419976	8510629
Business enterprises Native	59200	419511	133694	78652	367013	281277	1323117	250867	2913331
Non-Native	39800	310000	165229	56000	186000	8000	167472	0	932501
Sub-total	935233	4356002	1470982	843664	1871150	430839	2676594	704843	13289307
TRANSFER PAYMENTS									
Family allowances	105000	498600	185400	78600	276600	49800	608400	196200	1998600
Unemployment insur.	91154	771132	37526	2399	110438	4688	289068	105771	1412176
Social aid	55756	317546	82318	86747	182727	51000	224632	77853	1078579
Old age security	75000	545000	195000	110000	225000	55000	410000	190000	1805000
I.S.P. for hunters	249606	807181	622076	242976	685006	368615	2193167	844449	6013076
Sub-total	576516	2939459	1122320	520722	1479771	529103	3725267	1414273	12307431
TOTAL INCOME	1511749	7295461	2593302	1364386	3350921	959942	6401861	2119116	25596738
INCOME PER CAPITA									
No. of Persons	395	1895	672	329	946	194	2004	829	7264
Average income	3827	3850	3859	4147	3542	4948	3195	2556	3524
INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD									
No. of households	83	300	145	73	179	45	320	132	1277
Average income	18214	24318	17885	18690	18720	21332	20006	16054	20044

TABLE: 10A TOTAL CREES

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

		$	%
WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION			
	Governements		
	Federal & Provincial :	932846	3.64
	Organizations		
	Regional & local :	8510629	33.25
	Business enterprises		
	Native :	2913331	11.38
	Non-Native :	932501	3.64
	Sub-total :	13289307	51.92
TRANSFER PAYMENTS			
	Family allowances :	1998600	7.81
	Unemployment insurance :	1412176	5.52
	Social aid and assistance :	1078579	4.21
	Old age security pension :	1805000	7.05
	Income security program for hunters and trappers :	6013076	23.49
	Sub-total :	12307431	48.08
	TOTAL GROSS INCOME :	25596738	100.00
	TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME :	0	

DISPOSABLE INCOME	number	$
PER CAPITA :	7264	3523.78
PER HOUSEHOLD :	1277	20044.43

PART II

SOCIC-ECONOMIC PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	: 54° 50'
Longitude West	: 66° 52'
Distance in km from Québec	: 900

ADJACENT WATER

Lake	: Matemace
River	: None

TERRITORY

Category IA -N lands	: 41,4 km^2
Category IB -N lands	: 284,9 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	: Joseph GUANISH
Address of band manager	: Naskapi Band Council P.O. Box 970 Schefferville QC
Postal Code	: G0G 2T0
Telephone	: 585-2370

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Naskapi residents in January 1984	:	428
Number of Naskapi households	:	119
Number of persons per Naskapi household	:	3,6
Number of electors		
Naskapi	:	240
Non-Native	:	0

NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Naskapi population in July 1983	:	420	100,0
Naskapi population 15 to 65 years of age	:	272	64,7
Naskapi labour force	:	221	81,2
Number of Naskapi wage-earners	:	* 65	29,4
Number of Naskapi hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	0	0,0
Number of unemployed	:	156	70,6

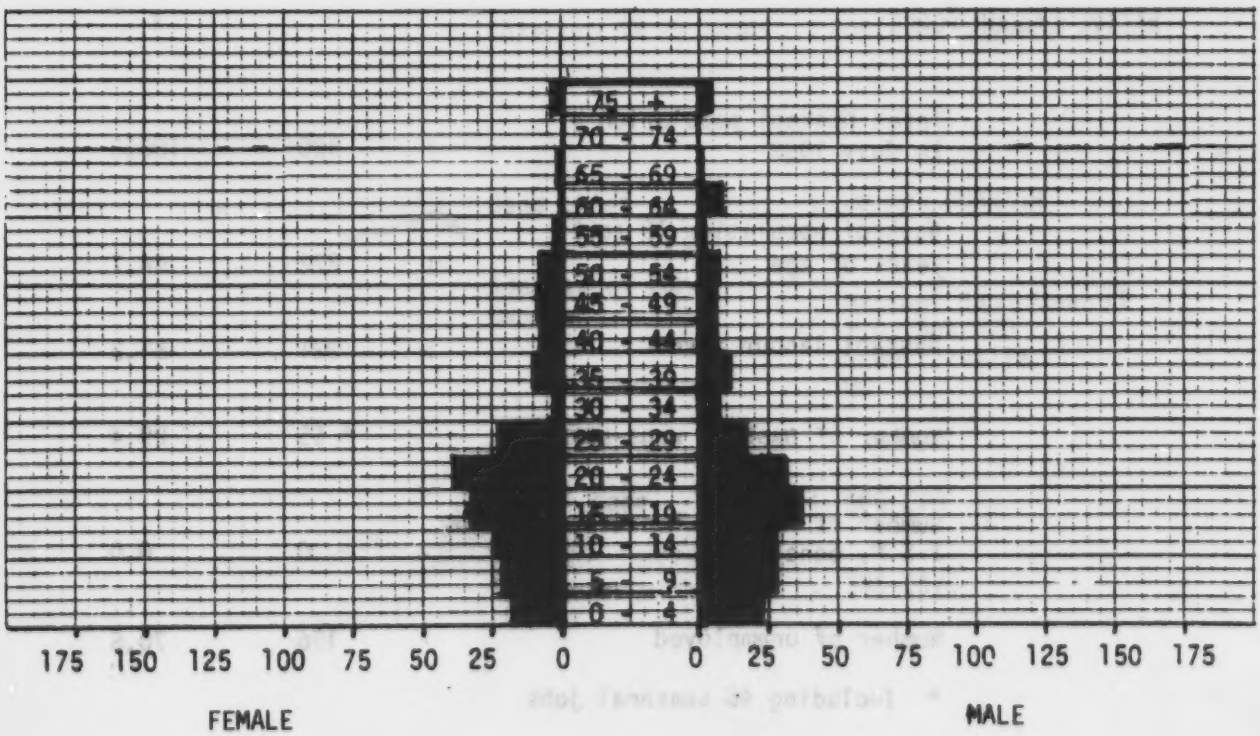
* Including 46 seasonal jobs

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

NASKAPI POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

(January 1982)

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	4	5	9	2,1
70-74	0	0	0	0,0
65-69	2	1	3	0,7
60-64	1	9	10	2,3
55-59	3	2	5	1,1
50-54	8	7	15	3,5
45-49	9	6	15	3,5
40-44	8	6	14	3,3
35-39	10	11	21	4,9
30-34	3	8	11	2,6
25-29	23	17	40	9,3
20-24	39	32	71	16,6
15-19	32	38	70	16,4
10-14	24	29	53	12,4
5- 9	21	29	50	11,7
0- 4	18	23	41	9,6
Total	205	223	428	100,0



KAWAWACHIKAMACH

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE
(1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
	Federal	0	0,0
	Provincial	0	0,0
Organizations			
	Régional	5	7,7
	Local	43	66,2
Business enterprises			
	Native	14	21,5
	Non-Native	3	4,6
Hunters/trappers		0	0,0
Total		65	100,0

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	
Provincial	:	

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Eastern Quebec School Board
Local	:	Naskapi Band Council Naskapi Development Corporation Naskapi Relocation Corporation

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Naskapi Construction Corporation Oko Inc.
Non-Native	:	Outfitters

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

EDUCATION

Local school	: Elementary and Secondary	at Schefferville		
		Naskapis	Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	4	1	9
Supply teachers	:	0	0	2

Other personnel	: Administrators and professionals	: 3
	Support staff	: 2
	Maintenance employees	: 1

	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83 :	22	73	28	123

HEALTH

Local facility	: 1 Nursing station 2 Observation beds
Personnel	: 1 Nurse, 1 Interpreter 1 Community worker
Social services	: 1 Community worker
Youth protection	: 1 Delegated director of the C.S.S. de la Côte-Nord
Home care services	: Family auxiliary if needed

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	:	Matemace Lake
Purification plant:		Property of the municipality of Kawawachikamach
Treatment	:	Filtration
Distribution equipment	:	Water distribution system
Laundromat	:	None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	:	Sewer system

ROADS

Length of streets	:	2,4 km
Maintenance equipment	:	None (under contrat with Schefferville Excavation)
	:	
Buildings	:	1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	:	12 fire hydrants 1 fire truck minimum equipment

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Connected to the Schefferville Power network via the Menihek dam

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	None
Storage capacity	:	—
Property of	:	—
Distributor	:	—

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
New single-family houses	:	59
Apartment houses of 5 units each	:	2
Other	:	0
Total number of housing units	:	69

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	89
Current shortage - 1983	:	20

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	4

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	:	None
Anglican	:	Ministered by a catechist of Matimekosh
Other	:	None

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	:	None
Community center	:	None
Library	:	None
Arena	:	None
Skating rink	:	None
Playground	:	None
Ball field	:	None

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	:	Natives 3
Facility	:	None
Judicial district of	:	Mingan

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

TRANSPORTATION

WATER		
	Navigation	: None
	Port facilities	: —
AIR		
	Carriers	: Quebecair via Schefferville
	Frequency of flights	: Daily
	Length and type of runway	: —
	Equipment/ Services	: —
LAND		
	Road	: Kawawachikamach - Schefferville
	Bus	: None
	Train	: Via Schefferville - Q.N.S.L.

COMMUNICATIONS

	Postal service	: Schefferville Post Office
	Telephone	: Local and long-distance service provided by Télébec
	Radio	: CBC
LOCAL		
	Community radio	: FM, local
	Television	: CBC
	Local newspapers	: Naskapi News Letter (occasional)

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: (at Schefferville)
	Convenience store	: 1 private
	Restaurant	: (at Schefferville)
	Lodging	: (at Schefferville)
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: Transport Naskapi Inc.
	Bank	: (at Schefferville)
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: (at Schefferville)
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: 1 shop (during summer)
	Forestry	: Naskapi Construction Corporation
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: Naskapi Relocation Corporation Oko Inc.

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Kg	Food weight %
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese			
Lesser Snow Geese			
Brant			
Loons			
Ducks			
Sub-total			
FURBEARERS			
Beaver			
Otter			
Lynx			
Muskrat			
Fox & Arctic Fox			
Marten			
Mink			
Sub-total			
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine			
Hare			
Ptarmigan	NOT AVAILABLE		
Grouse			
Sub-total			
BIG GAME			
Moose			
Caribou			
Black Bear			
Polar Bear			
Sub-total			
FISH			
9 Species			
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga			
TOTAL			

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day:

Average number of potential hunters:

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	0	0,0
Regional and local organizations	:	266 703	21,0
Business enterprises			
Native	:	(included)	0,0
Non-Native	:	0	0,0
Sub-total	:	266 703	21,0

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	143 200	11,2
Unemployment insurance	:	334 620	26,3
Social aid and assistance	:	370 000	29,1
Old age security pension	:	60 000	4,7
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	98 000	7,7
Sub-total	:	1 005 820	79,0
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	1 272 523	100,0
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	1 272 523	

DISPOSABLE INCOME		Number	$
PER CAPITA	:	428	2 973,18
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	119	10 693,47

KAWAWACHIKAMACH

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

	$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING		
Local purchases	:	
Outside purchases	:	
Sub-total	:	
HOUSING	NOT AVAILABLE	
Rent	:	
SERVICES		
Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undetermined	:	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

GREAT WHALE

GREAT WHALE

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	: 55° 17'
Longitude West	: 77° 45'
Distance in km from	
Québec	: 1 318
Val-d'Or	: 800

ADJACENT WATER

Bay	: Hudson
River	: Great Whale River

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	: 205,5 km^2
Category IB lands	: 113,6 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	: Robbie DICK
Address of band manager	: Great Whale Band Council Great Whale River QC
Postal Code	: JOM 1GO
Telephone	: 929-3503

GREAT WHALE

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	395
Number of Cree households	:	83
Number of persons per Cree household	:	4,7
Number of electors		
Cree	:	186
Non-Native	:	194
Inuit	:	227

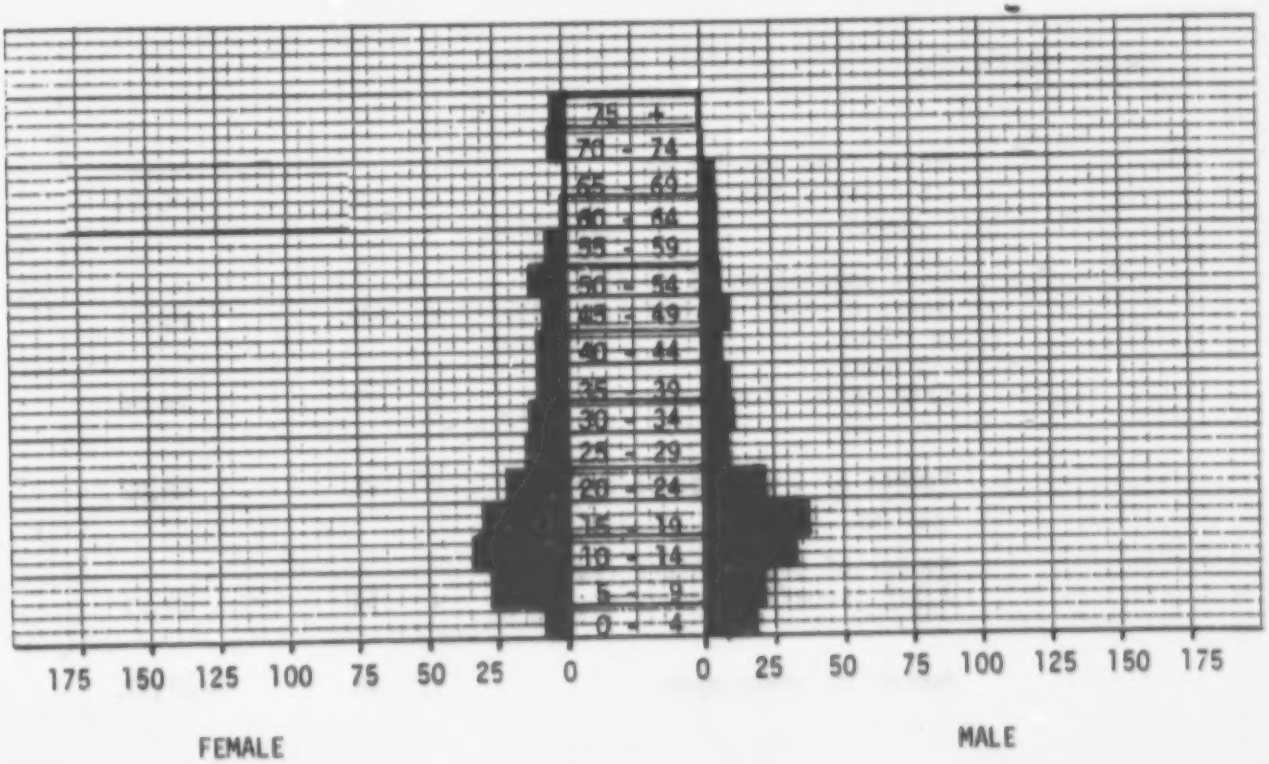
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	395	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	239	60,51
Cree labour force	:	177	74,06
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	85	48,02
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	54	30,51
Number of unemployed	:	38	21,47

GREAT WHALE

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	4	0	4	1,01
70-74	5	1	6	1,52
65-69	0	5	5	1,27
60-64	1	6	7	1,77
55-59	6	6	12	3,04
50-54	12	7	19	4,81
45-49	7	10	17	4,30
40-44	10	7	17	4,30
35-39	10	10	20	5,06
30-34	13	11	24	6,08
25-29	14	9	23	5,82
20-24	21	22	43	10,89
15-19	30	27	57	14,43
10-14	34	33	67	16,96
5- 9	27	21	48	12,15
0- 4	8	18	26	6,58
Total	202	193	395	100,00



GREAT WHALE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE
(1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
Federal	:	0	0,00
Provincial	:	19	13,67
Organizations			
Régional	:	40	28,78
Local	:	17	12,23
Business enterprises			
Native	:	1	0,72
Non-Native	:	8	5,76
Hunters/trappers	:	54	38,85
Total	:	139	100,00

GREAT WHALE

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	
Provincial	:	Public Works and Supply

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Cree Regional Authority Grand Council of the Crees Cree Trappers' Association Cree School Board Cree Regional Board of Health
Local	:	Band Council

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Local Co-operative (Inuit)
Non-Native	:	Hudson's Bay Company Nordair

GREAT WHALE

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary, English
: Secondary , English (1)

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	5	8
Supply teachers	:	5	1

Other personnel : Administrators and professionals : 1
Support staff : 2
Maintenance employees : 6

	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83 :	17	95	28	140

HEALTH

Local facility : 1 Nursing station
2 Observation beds

Personnel : 2 Nurses
1 Interpreter

Social services : Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre

Youth protection : None

Home care services : Family auxiliary if needed

GREAT WHALE

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source : Great Whale River

Purification plant: Property of the municipality

Treatment : Chlorination

Distribution equipment : Water distribution system
1 water truck

Laundromat : 1 laundromat

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment : 2 compactor trucks

ROADS

Length of streets : 18 km

Maintenance equipment : 3 light trucks
3 muskegs

Buildings : 2 warehouses

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment : 1 fire truck
minimum equipment

GREAT WHALE

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

	no.	brand name	kW
Generating set of Hydro-Québec	3	Caterpillar	800

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	26
Storage capacity	:	10 533 082 litres
Property of	:	Fédération des Coop. N.Q.
Distributor	:	Local co-operative

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	57
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	0
Other	:	5
Total number of housing units	:	62

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	87
Current shortage - 1983	:	87

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	25

GREAT WHALE

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	:	A chapel A nun
Anglican	:	A church A minister or a catechist
Other	:	None

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	:	of Public Works (MTPA)
Community center	:	None
Library	:	None
Arena	:	None
Skating rink	:	None
Playground	:	None
Ball field	:	None

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	:	Natives 1 Non-Natives 3
Facility	:	A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	:	Abitibi

GREAT WHALE

TRANSPORTATION

WATER			
	Navigation	:	Six months a year
	Port facilities	:	Floating wharf
AIR			
	Carriers	:	Nordair, Air Inuit, Air Creebec, Austin Airways
	Frequency of flights	:	5 times a week each
	Length and type of runway	:	1 525 x 50 metres, gravel
	Equipment/ Services	:	Weather, fuel, radio beacon, air terminal, lighting, radio communications, wind direction indicator
LAND			
	Road	:	None
	Bus	:	None
	Train	:	None

COMMUNICATIONS

	Postal service	:	Local post office
	Telephone	:	Local and long-distance service provided by Bell Canada
	Radio	:	CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave
LOCAL			
	Community radio	:	FM, local
	Television	:	CBC Northern Quebec Service via Montréal and Toronto
	Local newspapers	:	None

GREAT WHALE

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Local Inuit co-operative Hudson's Bay Company
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: Local Inuit co-operative
	Lodging	: Makivik Corporation
	Poolroom	: Local Inuit co-operative
	Transportation	: Taxi
	Bank	: None
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: Fédération des Coops N.Q.
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: Local Inuit co-operative Cree shop
	Forestry	: None
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: Canoe factory

GREAT WHALE

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	5 040	11 172	19,54
Lesser Snow Geese	2 668	3 629	6,35
Brant	80	41	0,07
Loons	426	472	0,83
Ducks	3 356	2 567	4,49
Sub-total		17 881	31,28
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	334	3 316	5,80
Otter	44	199	0,35
Lynx	2	9	0,02
Muskrat	458	395	0,69
Fox & Arctic Fox	55	0	0,00
Marten	6	0	0,00
Mink	70	0	0,00
Sub-total		3 919	6,86
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	313	952	1,67
Hare	296	254	0,44
Ptarmigan	14 990	5 425	9,49
Grouse	1 588	490	0,86
Sub-total		7 121	12,46
BIG GAME			
Moose	0	41	0,07
Caribou	177	10 904	19,07
Black Bear	13	1 084	1,90
Polar Bear	0	0	0,00
Sub-total		12 029	21,04
FISH			
9 Species	25 183	13 213	23,11
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	123	3 003	5,25
TOTAL		57 166	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: .517

Average number of potential hunters: 74

GREAT WHALE

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	359 800	23,80
Regional and local organizations	:	476 433	31,52
Business enterprises			
Native	:	59 200	3,92
Non-Native	:	39 800	2,63
Sub-total	:	935 233	61,86

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	105 000	6,95
Unemployment insurance	:	91 154	6,03
Social aid and assistance	:	55 756	3,69
Old age security pension	:	75 000	4,96
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	249 606	16,51
Sub-total	:	576 516	38,14
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	1 511 749	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	1 511 749	

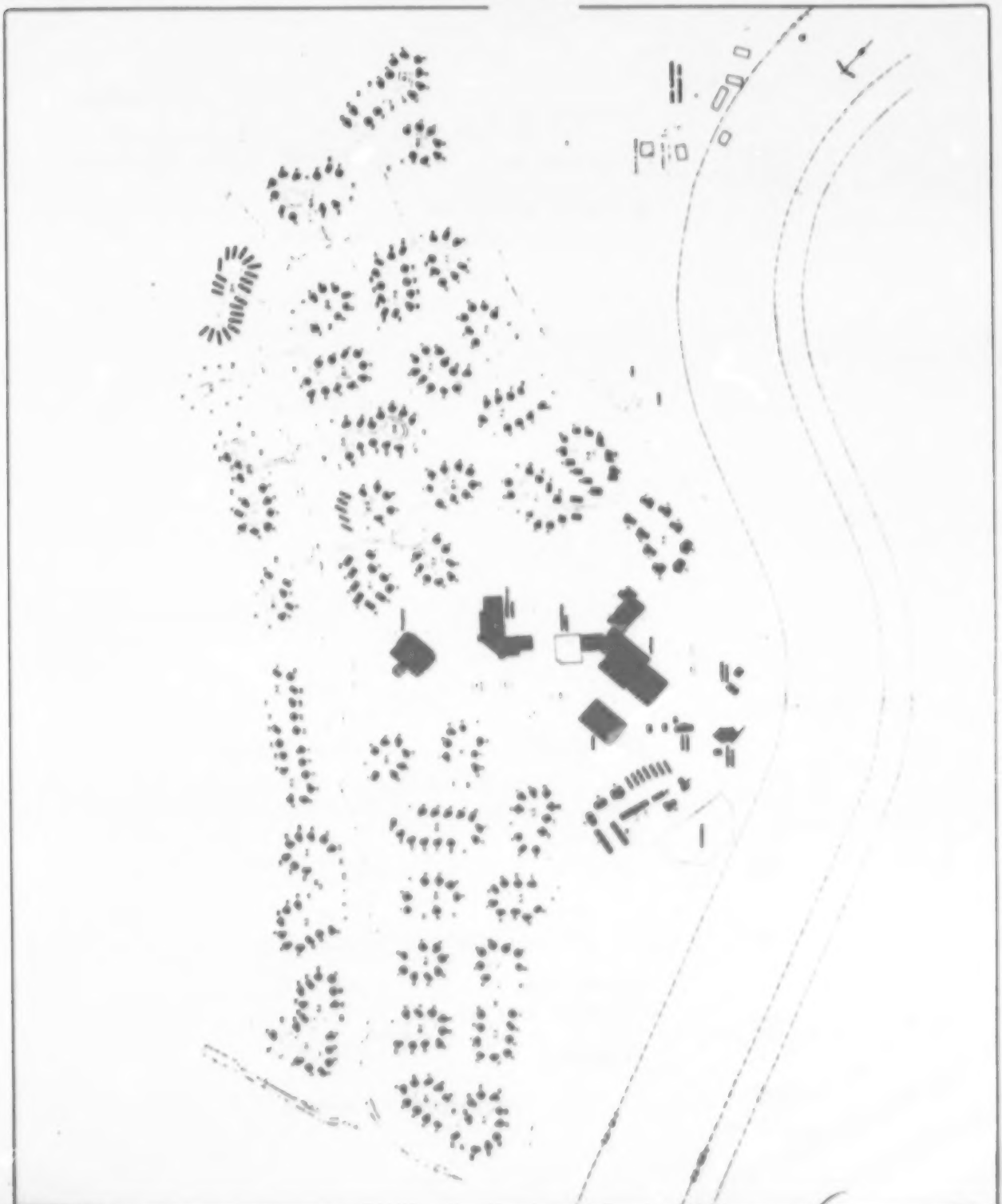
		Number	$
DISPOSABLE INCOME			
PER CAPITA	:	395	3 827,21
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	83	18 213,84

GREAT WHALE

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

	$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING		
Local purchases	:	
Outside purchases	:	
Sub-total	:	
HOUSING	NOT AVAILABLE	
Rent	:	
SERVICES		
Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undetermined	:	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

CHISASIBI



CHISASIBI

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	:	53° 49'
Longitude West	:	79° 00'
Distance in km from		
Québec	:	1 142
Val-d'Or	:	635

ADJACENT WATER

Bay	:	James
River	:	La Grande

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	:	809,4 km^2
Category IB lands	:	500,2 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	:	James BOBBISH
Address of band manager	:	Chisasibi Band Council Chisasibi QC
Postal Code	:	JOM 1E0
Telephone	:	855-2878

CHISASIBI

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	1 895
Number of Cree households	:	300
Number of persons per Cree household	:	6,3
Number of electors		
Cree	:	951
Non-Native	:	150
Inuit	:	16

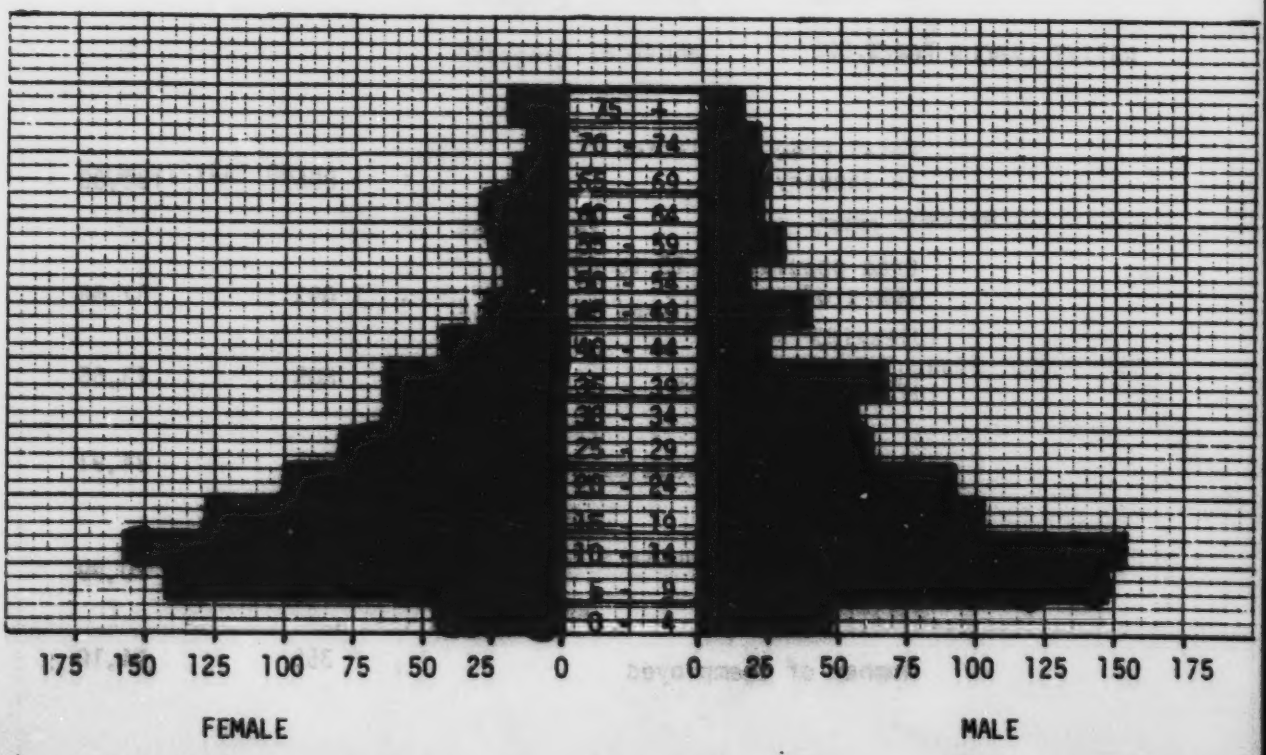
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	1 895	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	1 093	57,68
Cree labour force	:	805	73,65
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	281	34,91
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	169	20,99
Number of unemployed	:	355	44,10

CHISASIBI

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	20	15	35	1,85
70-74	12	21	33	1,74
65-69	17	24	41	2,16
60-64	28	22	50	2,64
55-59	26	30	56	2,96
50-54	20	17	37	1,95
45-49	27	40	67	3,54
40-44	43	25	68	3,59
35-39	63	68	131	6,91
30-34	63	57	120	6,33
25-29	79	62	141	7,44
20-24	100	93	193	10,18
15-19	127	103	230	12,14
10-14	157	154	311	16,41
5- 9	143	148	291	15,36
0- 4	44	47	91	4,80
Total	969	926	1 895	100,00



CHISASIBI

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE LABOUR FORCE
31)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
	Federal	0	0,00
	Provincial	4	0,89
Organizations			
	Regional	151	33,56
	Local	25	5,56
Business enterprises			
	Native	45	10,00
	Non-Native	56	12,44
Hunters/trappers		169	37,56
Total		450	100,00

CHISASIBI

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal : Canada Post

Provincial : SOTRAC

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional :
- Cree Regional Authority
- Grand Council of the Crees
- Cree Trappers' Association
- Cree School Board
- Cree Regional Board of Health

Local :
- Band Council
- Student programs

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native :
- Cree Construction Company
- Local co-operative
- Shopping centre

Non-native :
- Hudson's Bay Company
- Cape Jones Goose Camp

CHISASIBI

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary, French and English

: Secondary, French and English

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	23	40
Supply teachers	:	11	19

Other personnel	:	Administrators and professionals	: 16
		Support staff	: 20
		Maintenance employees	: 29

	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83 :	112	472	316	900

HEALTH

Local facility : 1 Nursing station
25 Observation beds

Personnel : 5 Physicians, 16 nurses
4 dentists, 24 support staff

Social services :
Social Service Centre
1 director, 2 social workers,
2 community workers

Youth protection : Director

Home care services : 1 Family auxiliary

CHISASIBI

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	: 3 wells
Purification plant	: None
Treatment	: None
Distribution equipment	: Water distribution system
Laundromat	: None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	: Each house has a septic tank

ROADS

Length of streets	: 16 km
Maintenance equipment	: 1 light truck, 1 dump truck, 1 bulldozer, 1 loader, 1 scraper
Buildings:	: None

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	: 86 fire hydrants minimal equipment

CHISASIBI

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Connected to the Hydro-Québec network via the LG-2 substation

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	None
Storage capacity	:	None
Property of	:	None
Distributor	:	None

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	0
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	320
Other	:	0
Total number of housing units	:	320

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	320
Current shortage - 1983	:	0

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	72

CHISASIBI

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	: A church A priest
Anglican	: A church A minister
Other	: None

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	: of the school
Community center	: of the municipality
Library	: of the school
Arena	: of the municipality
Skating rink	: None
Playground	: One
Ball field	: One

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	: Natives 4
Facility	: A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	: Abitibi

CHISASIBI

TRANSPORTATION

WATER		
	Navigation	: Six months a year
	Port facilities	: None
AIR		
	Carriers	: Air Creebec
	Frequency of flights	: 5 times a week
	Length and type of runway	: 667 x 25 metres, gravel
	Equipment/ Services	: None
LAND		
	Road	: Chisasibi - LG-2 - Matagami
	Bus	: Chisasibi - LG-2
	Train	: None

COMMUNICATIONS

	Postal service	: Local post office
	Telephone	: Local and long-distance service provided by SOTEL
	Radio	: CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave
LOCAL		
	Community radio	: FM, local
	Television	: CBC Northern Quebec Service via Montréal and Toronto
	Local newspapers	: None

CHISASIBI

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Local co-operative Hudson's Bay Company
	Convenience store	: Rupert Convenience Store William Snowboy
	Restaurant	: Local co-operative Light lunch
	Lodging	: Chisasibi Hotel
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: Bus (Chisasibi - LG-2)
	Bank	: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: L. House Garage
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: Cree shop
	Forestry	: None
	Outfitting	: Cape Jones Goose Camp Min-A-Wan Inc.
	Other	: Ski-doo repair shop L. House Garage

CHISASIBI

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	29 906	61 634	32,34
Lesser Snow Geese	5 683	7 031	3,69
Brant	4 175	2 445	1,28
Loons	1 430	1 601	0,84
Ducks	13 632	10 501	5,51
Sub-total		83 212	43,66
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	2 535	20 838	10,93
Otter	215	1 016	0,53
Lynx	240	671	0,35
Muskrat	3 677	2 885	1,51
Fox & Arctic Fox	359	0	0,00
Marten	4	0	0,00
Mink	302	0	0,00
Sub-total		25 410	13,33
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	901	2 676	1,40
Hare	13 037	11 222	5,89
Ptarmigan	25 774	9 339	4,90
Grouse	6 708	2 123	1,11
Sub-total		25 360	13,30
BIG GAME			
Moose	16	4 581	2,40
Caribou	74	3 134	1,64
Black Bear	37	2 957	1,55
Polar Bear	2	286	0,15
Sub-total		10 958	5,75
FISH			
9 Species	102 101	39 308	20,62
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	369	6 359	3,34
TOTAL		190 607	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: . 404

Average number of potential hunters: 372

CHISASIBI

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	63 596	0,87
Regional and local organizations	:	3 562 895	48,84
Business enterprises			
Native	:	419 511	5,75
Non-Native	:	310 000	4,25
Sub-total	:	4 356 002	59,71

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	498 600	6,83
Unemployment insurance	:	771 132	10,57
Social aid and assistance	:	317 546	4,35
Old age security pension	:	545 000	7,47
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	807 181	11,06
Sub-total	:	2 939 459	40,29
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	7 295 461	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	7 295 461	

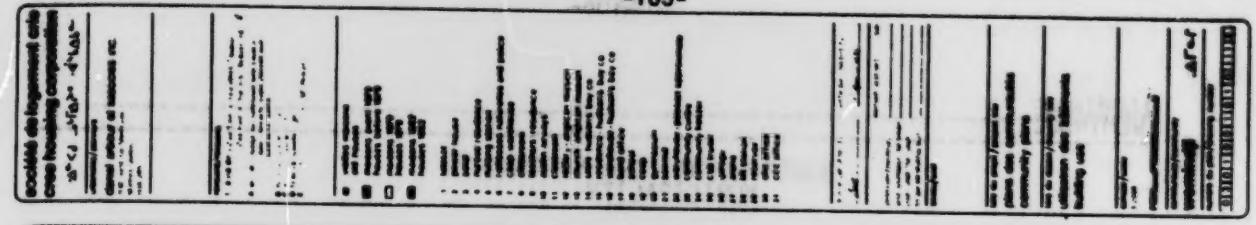
		Number	$
DISPOSABLE INCOME			
PER CAPITA	:	1 895	3 849,85
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	300	24 318,20

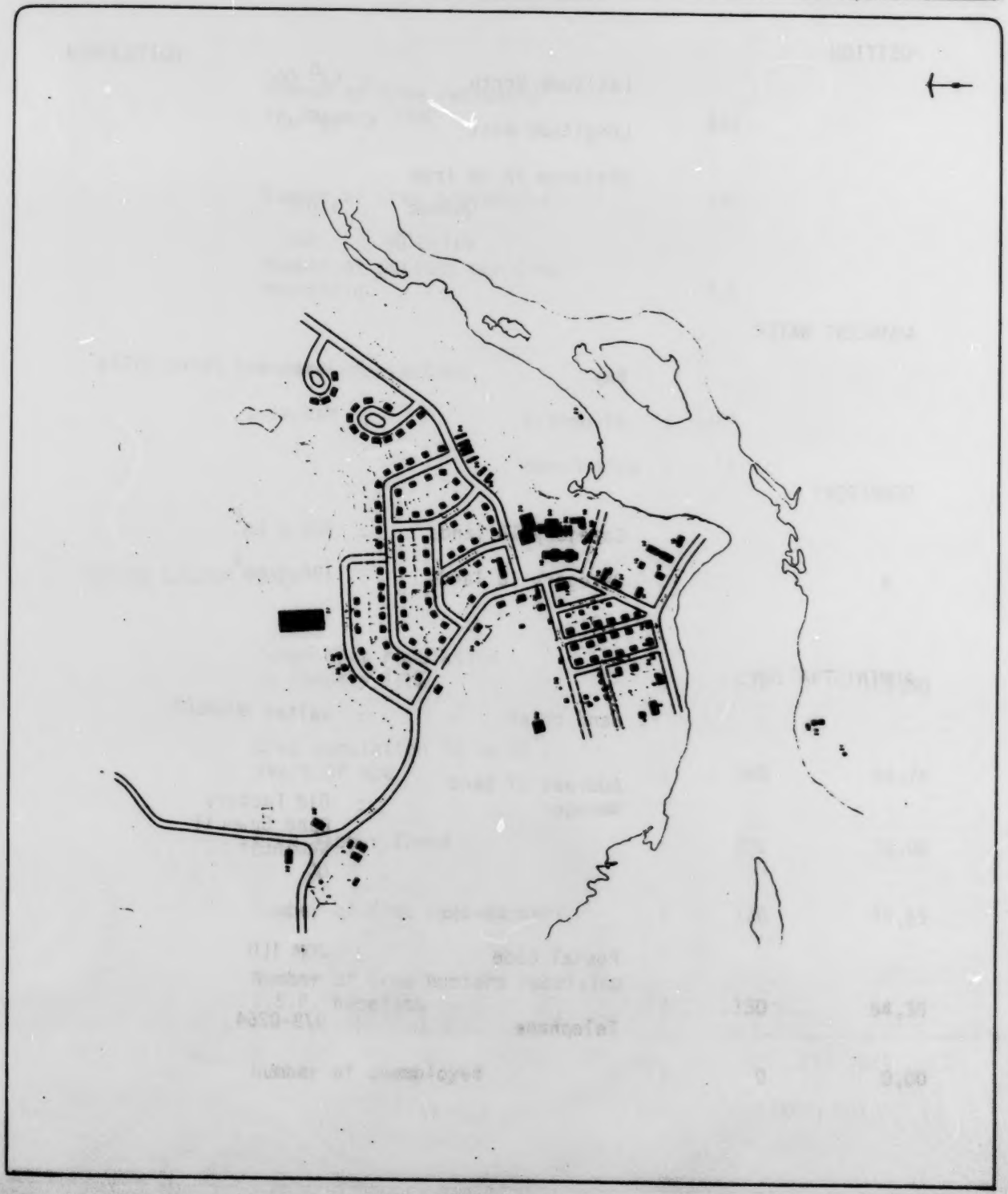
CHISASIBI

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

	$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING		
Local purchases	:	
Outside purchases	:	
Sub-total	:	
HOUSING	NOT AVAILABLE	
Rent	:	
SERVICES		
Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undetermined	:	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

WEMINDJI





WEMINDJI

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	:	53° 00'
Longitude West	:	78° 47'
Distance in km from		
Québec	:	1 057
Val-d'Or	:	560

ADJACENT WATER

Bay	:	James and Paint Hills
River	:	Maquatua

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	:	326,6 km^2
Category IB lands	:	186,2 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	:	Walter HUGHBOY
Address of band manager	:	Old Factory Band Council Wemindji QC
Postal Code	:	JOM 1L0
Telephone	:	978-0264

WEMINDJI

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	672
Number of Cree households	:	145
Number of persons per Cree household	:	4,6
Number of electors		
Cree	:	324
Non-Native	:	11

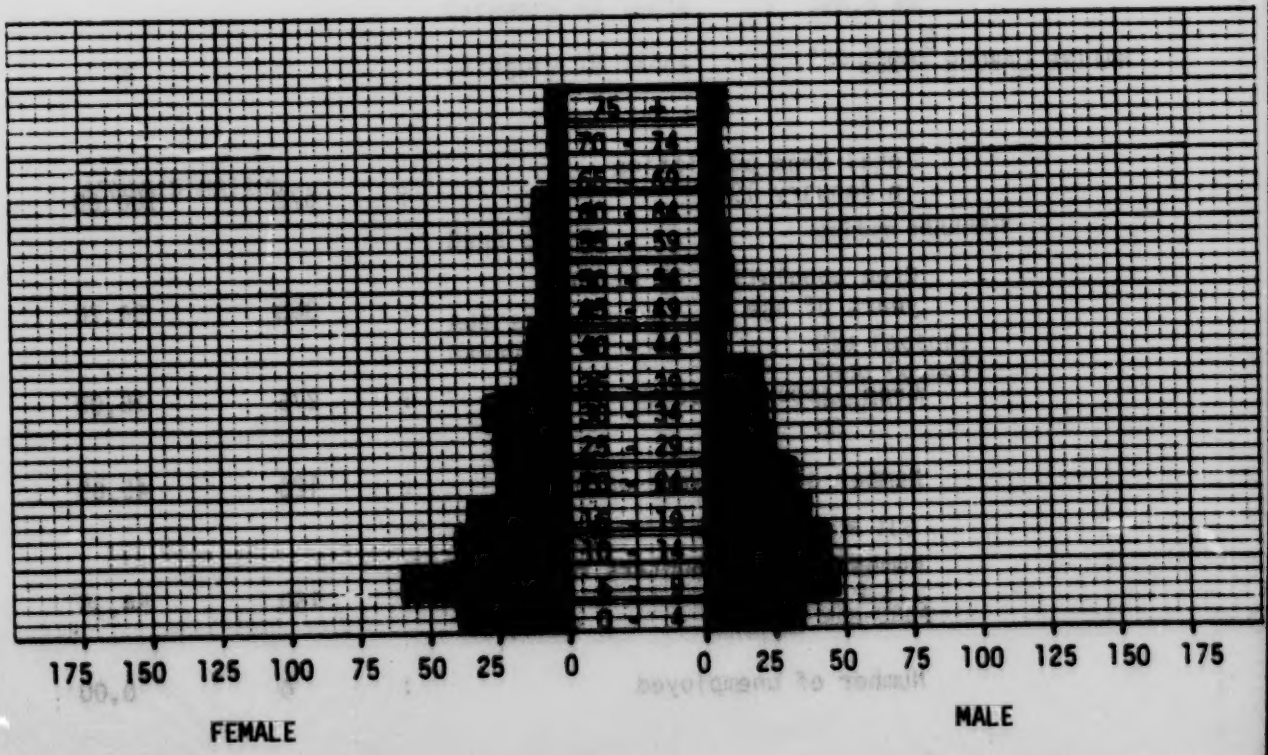
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	672	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	368	54,76
Cree labour force	:	276	75,00
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	126	45,65
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	150	54,35
Number of unemployed	:	0	0,00

WEMINDJI

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	6	9	15	2,23
70-74	3	7	10	1,49
65-69	4	10	14	2,08
60-64	11	8	19	2,83
55-59	10	9	19	2,83
50-54	9	11	20	2,98
45-49	10	10	20	2,98
40-44	13	8	21	3,13
35-39	16	21	37	5,51
30-34	29	22	51	7,59
25-29	26	25	51	7,59
20-24	25	32	57	8,48
15-19	36	37	73	10,86
10-14	40	44	84	12,50
5- 9	60	48	108	16,07
0- 4	39	34	73	10,86
Total	337	335	672	100,00



DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE LABOUR FORCE (1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
	Federal	: 1	0,35
	Provincial	: 4	1,40
Organizations			
	Regional	: 35	12,28
	Local	: 68	23,86
Business enterprises			
	Native	: 5	1,75
	Non-Native	: 13	4,56
Hunters/trappers		: 159	55,79
Total		: 285	100,00

WEMINDJI

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	Department of Indian Affairs
Provincial	:	Sûreté du Québec SOTRAC

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Cree Regional Authority Grand Council of the Crees Cree Trappers' Association Cree School Board Cree Regional Board of Health
Local	:	Band Council Student programs

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Cree Construction Company
Non-Native	:	Hudson's Bay Company Austin Airways

WEMINDJI

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary, English

: Secondary, English (1, 2, 3)

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	12	11
Supply teachers	:	12	4

Other personnel : Administrators and professionals : 1

Support staff : 3

Maintenance employees : 6

		Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83	:	47	141	50	238

HEALTH

Local facility : 1 Nursing station
2 Observation beds

Personnel : 2 Nurses
1 Interpreter

Social services : Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre

Youth protection : 1 Delegate (Community worker)

Home care services : Familiy auxiliary if needed

WEMINDJI

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	:	Wells
Purification plant	:	None
Treatment	:	None
Distribution equipment	:	Water distribution system
Laundromat	:	None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	:	Sewer system 1 dump truck

ROADS

Length of streets	:	3 km
Maintenance equipment	:	1 light truck 1 bulldozer
Buildings	:	1 warehouse 1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	:	None

WEMINDJI

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Generating set of D.I.A.N.D.	:	no.	brand name	kW
			not available	

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	6
Storage capacity	:	Not available
Property of	:	
Distributor	:	Local co-operative

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	0
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	27
Other	:	77
Total number of housing units	:	104

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	145
Current shortage - 1983	:	118

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	45

WEMINDJI

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	:	None
Anglican	:	A church A minister or a catechist
Other	:	None

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	:	of the municipality
Community center	:	of the municipality
Library	:	None
Arena	:	of the municipality
Skating rink	:	None
Playground	:	None
Ball field	:	None

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	:	Natives 2
Facility	:	A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	:	Abitibi

WEMINDJI

TRANSPORTATION

WATER		
	Navigation	: Six months a year
	Port facilities	: None
AIR		
	Carriers	: Air Creebec
	Frequency of flights	: 3 times a week
	Length and type of runway	: 1 000 x 50 metres, gravel
	Equipment/ Services	: None
LAND		
	Road	: Winter road to LG-2 - Matagami
	Bus	: None
	Train	: None

COMMUNICATIONS

	Postal service	: Local post office
	Telephone	: Local and long-distance service provided by SOTEL
	Radio	: CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave
LOCAL		
	Community radio	: None
	Television	: CBC Northern Quebec Service via Montréal and Toronto
	Local newspapers	: None

WEMINDJI

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Hudson's Bay Company
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: Private
	Lodging	: Motel
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: None
	Bank	: None
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: Local co-operative
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: Local co-operative
	Forestry	: None
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: Hairdresser

WEMINDJI

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	9 069	14 111	19,78
Lesser Snow Geese	1 262	1 447	2,03
Brant	1 892	635	0,89
Loons	742	830	1,16
Ducks	4 390	3 375	4,73
Sub-total		20 398	28,59
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	2 092	17 282	24,22
Otter	113	558	0,78
Lynx	78	258	0,36
Muskrat	1 108	807	1,13
Fox & Arctic Fox	79	0	0,00
Marten	16	0	0,00
Mink	138	0	0,00
Sub-total		18 905	26,49
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	335	794	1,11
Hare	6 671	5 729	8,03
Ptarmigan	6 379	2 300	3,22
Grouse	2 424	757	1,06
Sub-total		9 580	13,43
BIG GAME			
Moose	20	4 658	6,53
Caribou	13	803	1,13
Black Bear	23	1 506	2,11
Polar Bear	1	7	0,01
Sub-total		6 974	9,77
FISH			
9 Species	34 368	12 687	17,78
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	152	2 812	3,94
TOTAL		71 356	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: .363

Average number of potential hunters: 147

WEMINDJI

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

	$	%
WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION		
Governments		
Federal and provincial	108 649	4,19
Regional and local organizations	1 063 410	41,01
Business enterprises		
Native	133 694	5,16
Non-Native	165 229	6,37
Sub-total	1 470 982	56,72
TRANSFER PAYMENTS		
Family allowances	185 400	7,15
Unemployment insurance	37 526	1,45
Social aid and assistance	82 318	3,17
Old age security pension	195 000	7,52
Income security program for hunters and trappers	622 076	23,99
Sub-total	1 122 320	43,28
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	2 593 302	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	2 593 302	

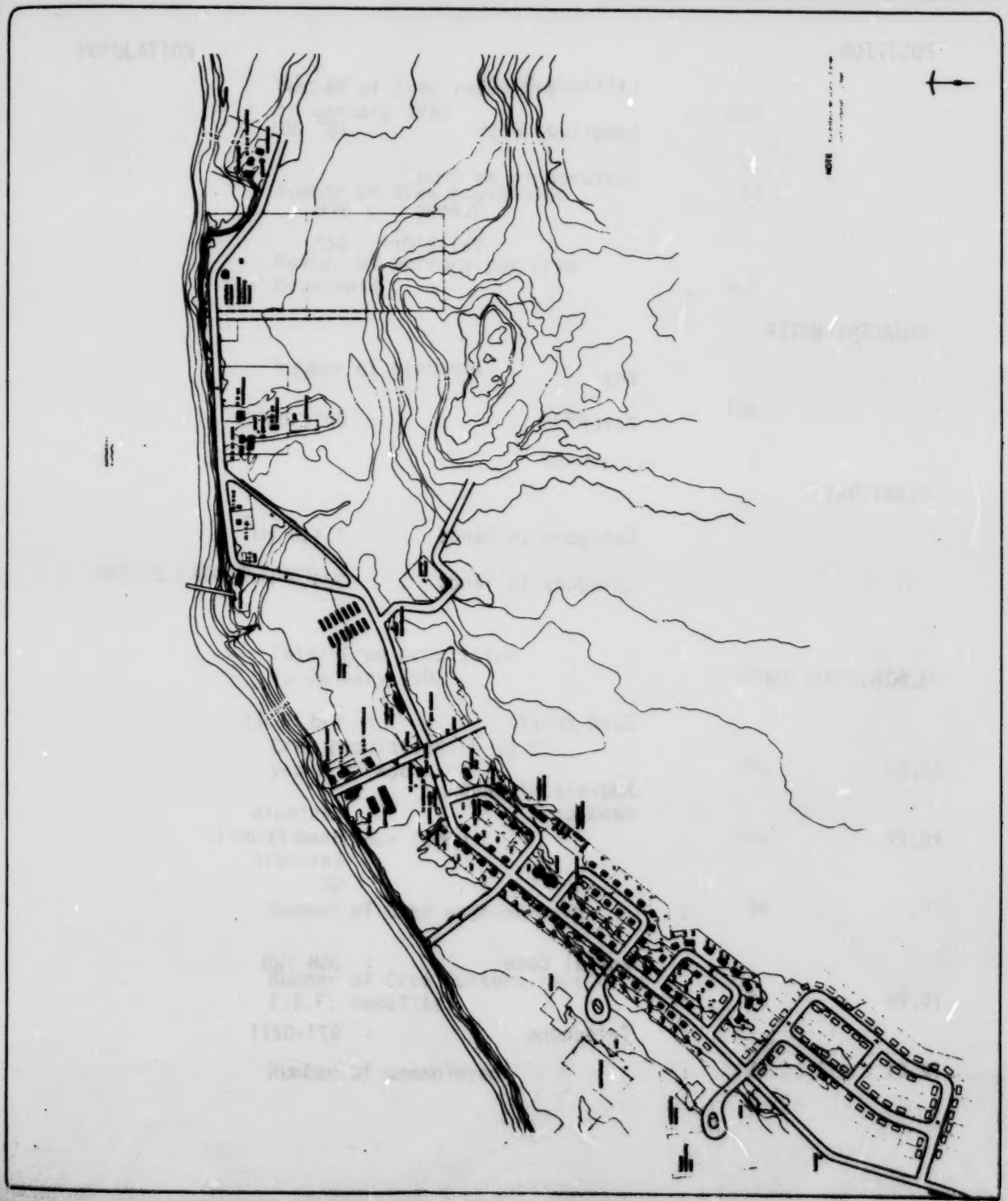
DISPOSABLE INCOME	Number	$
PER CAPITA	672	3 859,08
PER HOUSEHOLD	145	17 884,84

WEMINDJI

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

		$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING			
	Local purchases	:	
	Outside purchases	:	
	Sub-total	:	
HOUSING		NOT AVAILABLE	
	Rent	:	
SERVICES			
	Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS			
	Undetermined	:	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
	AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

EASTMAIN



EASTMAIN

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	:	52° 15'
Longitude West	:	78° 30'
Distance in km from		
Québec	:	966
Val-d'Or	:	442

ADJACENT WATER

Bay	:	James
River	:	Opinaca

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	:	154,8 km^2
Category IB lands	:	334,7 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	:	Ted MOSES
Address of band manager	:	Eastmain Band Council Eastmain QC
Postal Code	:	JOM 1WO
Telephone	:	977-0211

EASTMAIN

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	329
Number of Cree households	:	73
Number of persons per Cree household	:	4,5
Number of electors		
Cree	:	166
Non-Native	:	7

NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

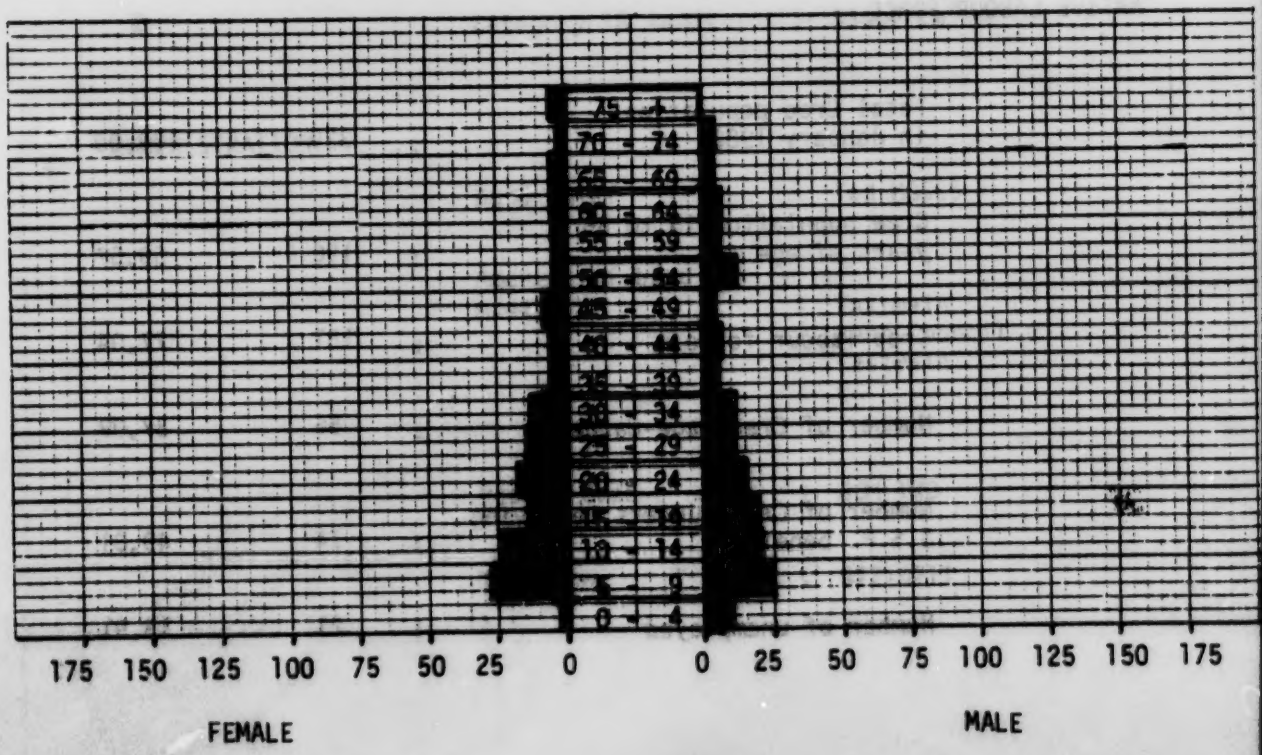
			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	329	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	196	59,57
Cree labour force	:	151	77,04
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	56	37,09
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	74	49,01
Number of unemployed	:	21	13,91

EASTMAIN

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	5	0	5	1,52
70-74	3	5	8	2,43
65-69	5	4	9	2,74
60-64	5	8	13	3,95
55-59	4	7	11	3,34
50-54	4	13	17	5,17
45-49	8	5	13	3,95
40-44	6	7	13	3,95
35-39	6	6	12	3,65
30-34	12	12	24	7,29
25-29	14	12	26	7,90
20-24	17	16	33	10,03
15-19	14	20	34	10,33
10-14	24	21	45	13,68
5- 9	28	25	53	16,11
0- 4	3	10	13	3,95
Total	158	171	329	100,00



EASTMAIN

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE LABOUR FORCE (1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
Federal	:	2	1,54
Provincial	:	8	6,15
Organizations			
Regional	:	27	20,77
Local	:	8	6,15
Business enterprises			
Native	:	4	3,08
Non-Native	:	7	5,38
Hunters/trappers	:	74	56,92
Total	:	130	100,00

EASTMAIN

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	Canada Post Department of Indian Affairs
Provincial	:	Labour, Manpower and Income Security Social Affairs Public Works and Supply Sûreté du Québec SOTRAC SOTEL

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Cree Regional Authority Grand Council of the Crees Cree Trappers' Association Cree School Board Cree Regional Board of Health
Local	:	Band Council

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Cree Construction Company
Non-Native	:	Hudson's Bay Company

EASTMAIN

EDUCATION

Local school	: Elementary, French and English				
	: Secondary, French and English (1, 2)				
		Crees		Non-Natives	
Teachers on staff	:	6		7	
Supply teachers	:	11		1	
Other personnel	: Administrators and professionals			: 1	
	Support staff			: 3	
	Maintenance employees			: 3	
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83		Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
	:	15	73	18	106

HEALTH

Local facility	; 1 Nursing station 2 Observation beds
Personnel	: 2 Nurses 1 Interpreter
Social services	: Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre
Youth protection	: 1 Delegate (Community worker)
Home care services	: 1 Family auxiliary

EASTMAIN

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	:	Wells
Purification plant	:	Property of the municipality
Treatment	:	Chlorination
Distribution equipment	:	Water distribution system
Laundromat	:	None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	:	Sewer system 1 compactor truck

ROADS

Length of streets	:	4,2 km
Maintenance equipment	:	3 light trucks
Buildings	:	1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	:	None

EASTMAIN

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Generating set of D.I.A.N.D. — no. 2 — brand name — kW

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks :

Storage capacity : NOT AVAILABLE

Property of :

Distributor :

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	0
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	0
Other	:	53
Total number of housing units	:	53

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	73
Current shortage - 1983	:	72

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	33

EASTMAIN

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	: None
Anglican	: A church A minister or a catechist
Other	: None

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	: of the school
Community center	: None
Library	: None
Arena	: None
Skating rink	: None
Playground	: None
Ball field	: None

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	: Natives 1
Facility	: A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	: Abitibi

EASTMAIN

TRANSPORTATION

WATER		
	Navigation	: Six months a year
	Port facilities	: None
AIR		
	Carriers	: Air Creebec
	Frequency of flights	: 3 times a week
	Length and type of runway	: 633 x 33 metres, sand
	Equipment/ Services	: Fuel
LAND		
	Road	: Winter road
	Bus	: None
	Train	: None

COMMUNICATIONS

	Postal service	: Local post office
	Telephone	: Local and long-distance service provided by SOTEL
	Radio	: CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave
LOCAL		
	Community radio	: FM, local
	Television	: None
	Local newspapers	: None

EASTMAIN

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Hudson's Bay Company
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: None
	Lodging	: Motel
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: Taxi
	Bank	: None
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: SODAB
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: None
	Forestry	: None
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: None

EASTMAIN

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	6 154	12 846	29,81
Lesser Snow Geese	1 034	1 542	3,58
Brant	17	14	0,03
Loons	81	77	0,18
Ducks	1 900	1 460	3,39
Sub-total		15 939	36,98
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	1 076	8 686	20,16
Otter	50	200	0,46
Lynx	137	250	0,58
Muskrat	427	300	0,71
Fox & Arctic Fox	38	0	0,00
Marten	1	0	0,00
Mink	82	0	0,00
Sub-total		9 444	21,91
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	91	286	0,66
Hare	4 448	3 819	8,86
Ptarmigan	3 054	1 098	2,55
Grouse	975	299	0,69
Sub-total		5 502	12,77
BIG GAME			
Moose	25	4 509	10,46
Caribou	4	163	0,38
Black Bear	20	2 082	4,83
Polar Bear	0	0	0,00
Sub-total		6 754	15,67
FISH			
9 Species	15 817	5 307	12,31
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	9	150	0,35
TOTAL		43 096	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: . 445

Average number of potential hunters: 66

EASTMAIN

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	186 044	13,64
Regional and local organizations	:	522 968	38,33
Business enterprises			
Native	:	78 652	5,76
Non-Native	:	56 000	4,10
Sub-total	:	843 664	61,83

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	78 600	5,76
Unemployment insurance	:	2 399	0,18
Social aid and assistance	:	86 747	6,36
Old age security pension	:	110 000	8,06
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	242 976	17,81
Sub-total	:	520 722	38,17
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	1 364 386	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	1 364 386	

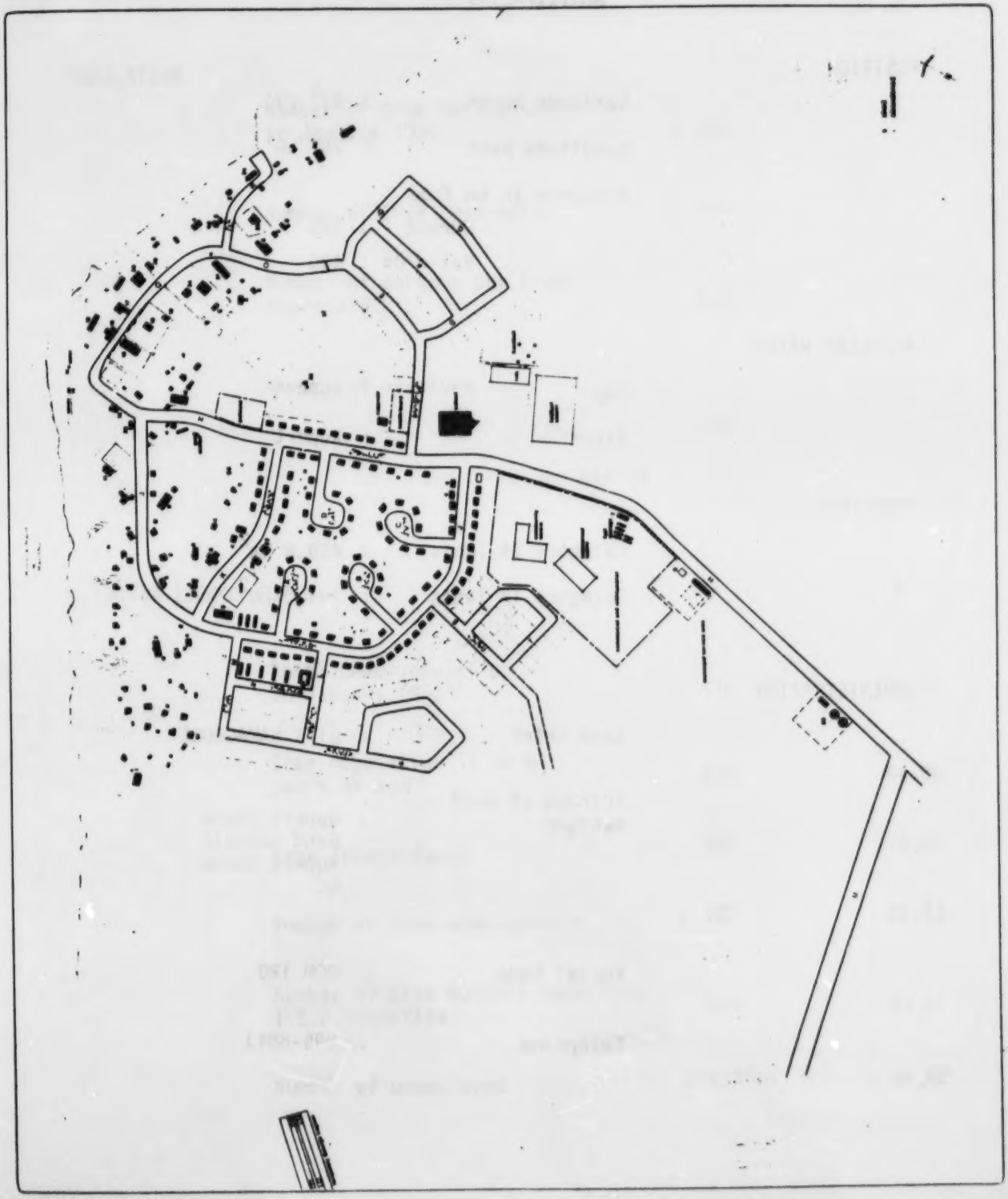
DISPOSABLE INCOME		Number	$
PER CAPITA	:	329	4 147,07
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	73	18 690,22

EASTMAIN

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

		$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING			
	Local purchases :		
	Outside purchases :		
	Sub-total :		
HOUSING		NOT AVAILABLE	
	Rent :		
SERVICES			
	Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation :		
MISCELLANEOUS			
	Undetermined :		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
	AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD :		

RUPERT HOUSE



RUPERT HOUSE

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	:	51° 29'
Longitude West	:	78° 50'
Distance in km from		
Québec	:	925
Val-d'Or	:	400

ADJACENT WATER

Bay	:	Rupert
River	:	Rupert

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	:	489,8 km^2
Category IB lands	:	295,0 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	:	Bill NAMAGOOSE
Address of band manager	:	Rupert House Band Council Rupert House QC
Postal Code	:	JOM 1RO
Telephone	:	895-8843

RUPERT HOUSE

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	946
Number of Cree households	:	179
Number of persons per Cree household	:	5,3
Number of electors		
Cree	:	458
Non-Native	:	59

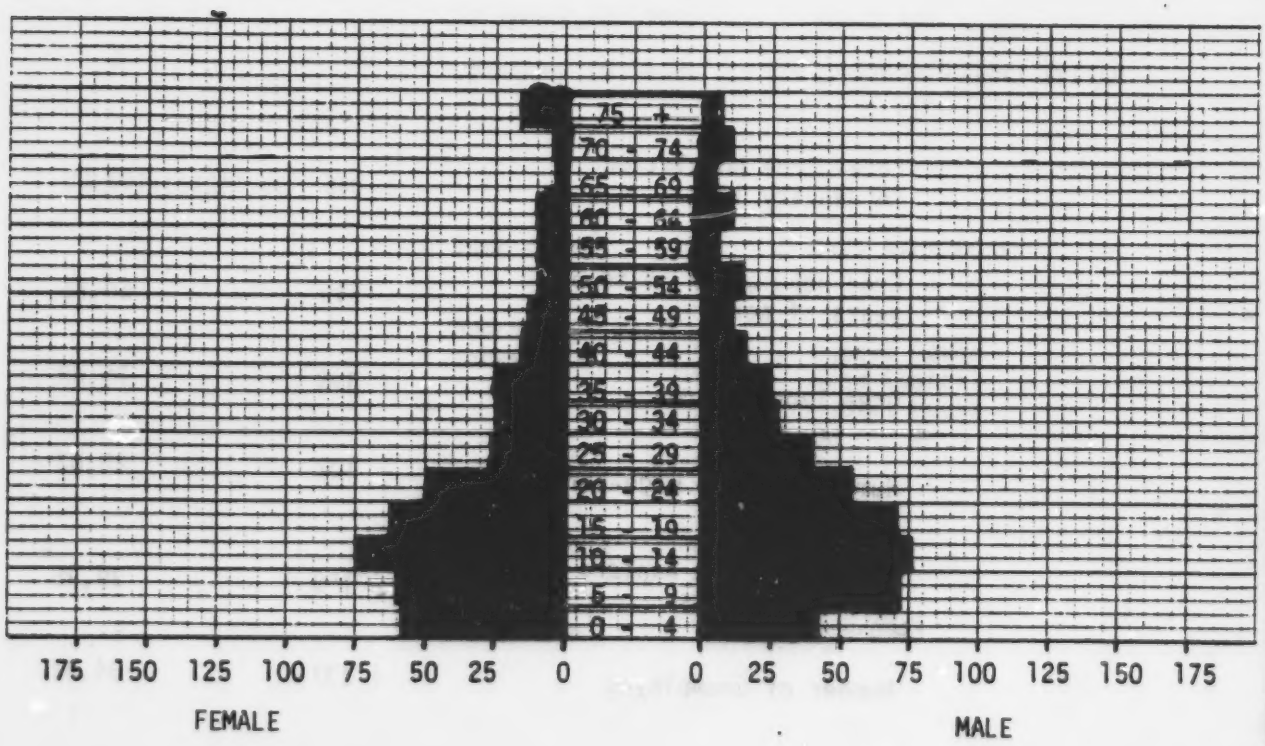
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	946	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	519	54,86
Cree labour force	:	398	76,69
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	102	25,63
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	159	39,95
Number of unemployed	:	137	34,42

RUPERT HOUSE

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	16	7	23	2,43
70-74	4	11	15	1,59
65-69	3	4	7	0,74
60-64	10	11	21	2,22
55-59	9	6	15	1,59
50-54	9	14	23	2,43
45-49	13	11	24	2,54
40-44	15	16	31	3,28
35-39	25	25	50	5,29
30-34	24	27	51	5,39
25-29	26	40	66	6,98
20-24	49	54	103	10,89
15-19	62	71	133	14,06
10-14	75	76	151	15,96
5- 9	60	72	132	13,95
0- 4	58	43	101	10,68
Total	458	488	946	100,00



RUPERT HOUSE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE
(1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
Federal	:	3	1,15
Provincial	:	1	0,38
Organizations			
Régional	:	39	14,94
Local	:	6	2,30
Business enterprises			
Native	:	38	14,56
Non-Native	:	15	5,75
Hunters/trappers	:	159	60,92
Total	:	261	100,00

RUPERT HOUSE

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	Department of Indian Affairs
Provincial	:	Sûreté du Québec

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Cree Regional Authority Grand Council of the Crees Cree Trappers' Association Cree School Board Cree Regional Board of Health
Local	:	Band Council

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Cree Construction Company Blackned Construction
Non-Native	:	Hudson's Bay Company Sintra Construction

RUPERT HOUSE

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary, French and English
: Secondary, French and English (1, 2, 3)

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	12	18
Supply teachers	:	11	2

Other personnel : Administrators and professionals : 4
Support staff : 8
Maintenance employees : 10

		Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83	:	57	247	75	379

HEALTH

Local facility : 1 Nursing station
2 Observation beds

Personnel : 4 Nurses
2 Interpreters

Social services : Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre

Youth protection : 1 Delegate (Community worker)

Home care services : 2 Family auxiliaries

RUPERT HOUSE

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	: Rupert River
Purification plant	: Property of the municipality
Treatment	: Chlorination
Distribution equipment	: Water distribution system 2 water muskegs
Laundromat	: 1 laundromat

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	: Sewer system

ROADS

Length of streets	: 5 km
Maintenance equipment	: 2 light trucks
Buildings	: 4 warehouses 1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	: 20 fire hydrants minimum equipment

RUPERT HOUSE

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Generating set of D.I.A.N.D.	no. 3	brand name	kW

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	4
Storage capacity	:	136 383 litres
Property of	:	Municipality
Distributor	:	Private agent

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	0
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	36
Other	:	73
Total number of housing units	:	109

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	179
Current shortage - 1983	:	143

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	65

RUPERT HOUSE

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	:	A church A priest
Anglican	:	A church A minister or a catechist
Other	:	Pentecostal Evangelist

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	:	None
Community center	:	None
Library	:	None
Arena	:	None
Skating rink	:	One
Playground	:	None
Ball field	:	Two

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	:	Natives 2
Facility	:	A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	:	Abitibi

RUPERT HOUSE

TRANSPORTATION

WATER

Navigation	: Six months a year
Port facilities	: None

AIR

Carriers	: Air Creebec
Frequency of flights	: 3 times a week
Length and type of runway	: 1 000 x 50 metres, gravel
Equipment/ Services	: None

LAND

Road	: Winter road
Bus	: None
Train	: None

COMMUNICATIONS

LOCAL

Postal service	:	Local post office
Telephone	:	Local and long-distance service provided by SOTEL
Radio	:	CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave
Community radio	:	None
Television	:	CBC Northern Quebec Service via Montréal and Toronto
Local newspapers	:	None

RUPERT HOUSE

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Hudson's Bay Company
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: None
	Lodging	: Motel
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: Waskaganish Taxi School bus
	Bank	: None
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: Private
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: Cree shop
	Forestry	: Sawmill (inoperative)
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: Blackned Construction

RUPERT HOUSE

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	7 509	16 139	16,70
Lesser Snow Geese	9 734	18 928	19,58
Brant	126	45	0,05
Loons	25	27	0,03
Ducks	3 322	2 554	2,64
Sub-total		37 693	38,99
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	1 875	15 458	15,99
Otter	79	390	0,40
Lynx	67	268	0,28
Muskrat	822	667	0,69
Fox & Arctic Fox	43	0	0,00
Marten	334	0	0,00
Mink	132	0	0,00
Sub-total		16 783	17,36
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	2	9	0,01
Hare	6 883	5 919	6,12
Ptarmigan	1 672	603	0,62
Grouse	1 588	476	0,49
Sub-total		7 007	7,25
BIG GAME			
Moose	98	20 230	20,93
Caribou	51	3 311	3,43
Black Bear	24	3 012	3,12
Polar Bear	0	0	0,00
Sub-total		26 553	27,47
FISH			
9 Species	21 102	8 496	8,79
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	7	131	0,14
TOTAL		96 663	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: .322

Average number of potential hunters: 173

RUPERT HOUSE

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

	$	%
Governments		
Federal and provincial	84 000	2,51
Regional and local organizations	1 234 137	36,83
Business enterprises		
Native	367 013	10,95
Non-Native	186 000	5,55
Sub-total	1 871 150	55,84

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	276 600	8,25
Unemployment insurance	110 438	3,30
Social aid and assistance	182 727	5,45
Old age security pension	225 000	6,71
Income security program for hunters and trappers	685 006	20,44
Sub-total	1 479 771	44,16
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	3 350 921	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	3 350 921	

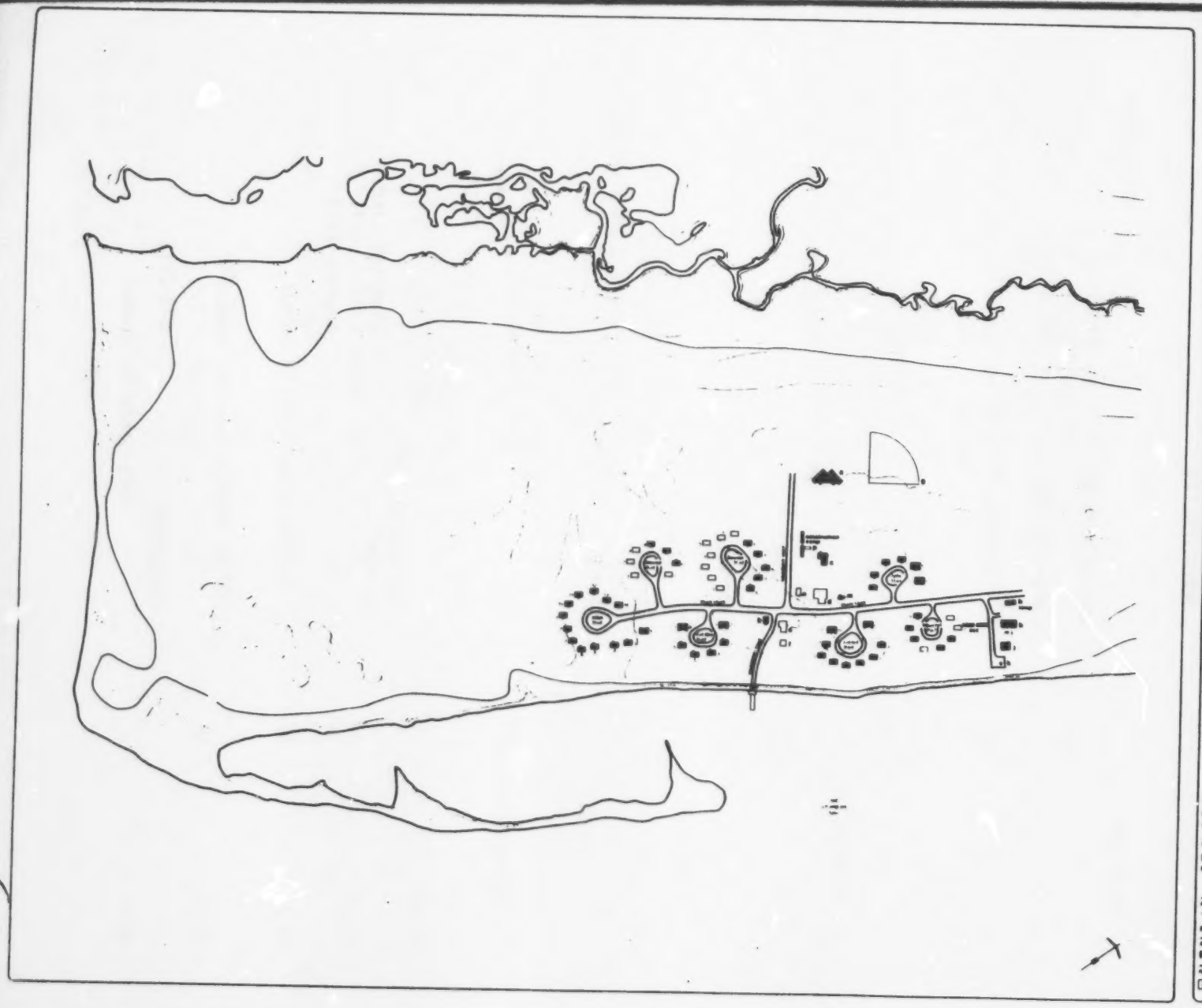
DISPOSABLE INCOME	Number	$
PER CAPITA	946	3 542,20
PER HOUSEHOLD	179	18 720,23

RUPERT HOUSE

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

CONSUMER SPENDING	$	%
Local purchases	:	
Outside purchases	:	
Sub-total	:	
HOUSING	NOT AVAILABLE	
Rent	:	
SERVICES		
Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undetermined	:	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

NEMASKA



société de logement crie
cree housing corporation

daniel arbour et associés inc.

maisons 1979 (8)
houses 1979 (8)
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houses 1981 (5)
maisons 1982 (16)
houses 1982 (16)
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construction future
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civic number
école
school
église
church
dispensaire
nursing station
centre communautaire
community centre
magasin
store
entrepôt de fournitures
fur depot
terrain de sport
sports field
entrepôt et garage
warehouse and garage
réservoirs solaire
solar facilities
réservoir
reservoir
puits
well
poste de police
police station
bureau de bande
band office
bureau des affaires sociales
social affairs office

plans des communautés
community plans

plan directeur
master plan

nemaska

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NEMASKA

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	: 51° 19'
Longitude West	: 76° 54'
Distance in km from	
Québec	: 925
Val-d'Or	: 400

ADJACENT WATER

Lake	: Champion
River	: -----

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	: 97,4 km^2
Category IB lands	: 55,4 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	: Lawrence JIMIKEN
Address of band manager	: Champion Lake Band Council Nemaska Post QC
Postal Code	: J0Y 3B0
Telephone	: 673-2512

NEMASKA

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	194
Number of Cree households	:	45
Number of persons per Cree household	:	4,3
Number of electors		
Cree	:	116
Non-Native	:	5

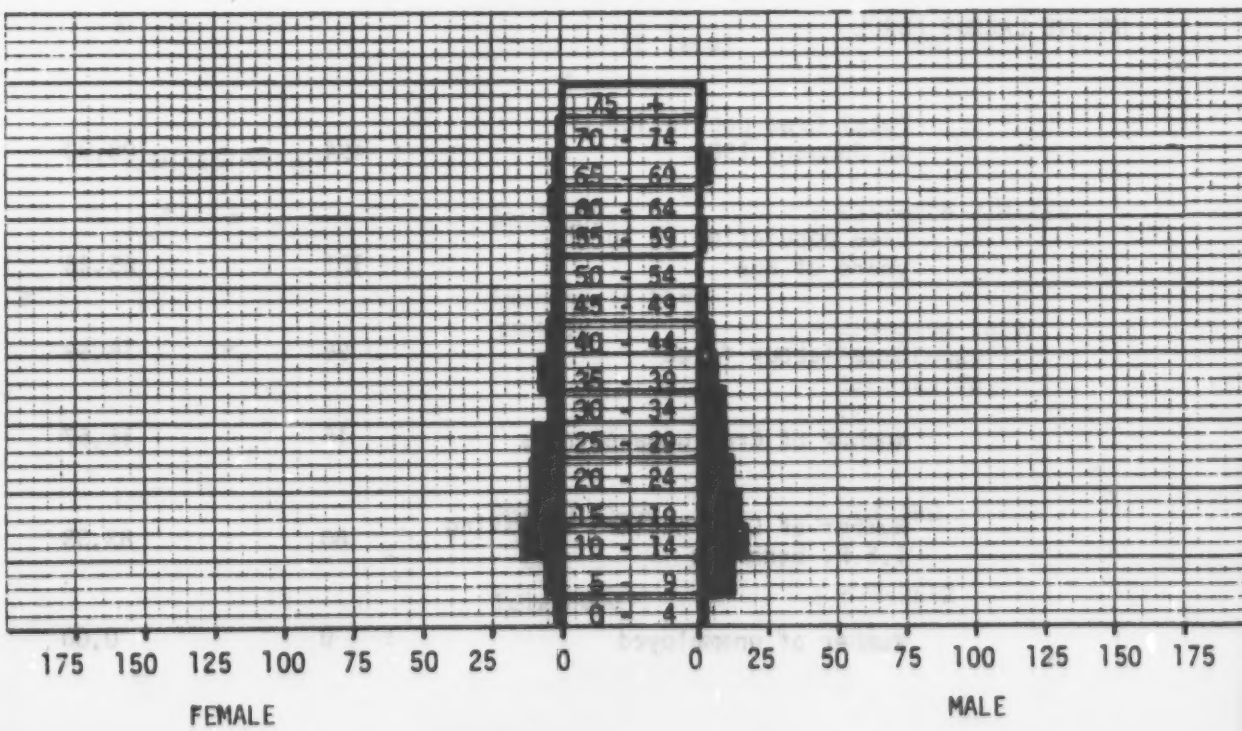
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	194	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	127	65,46
Cree labour force	:	96	75,59
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	16	16,67
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	80	83,33
Number of unemployed	:	0	0,00

NEMASKA

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	0	2	2	1,03
70-74	1	1	2	1,03
65-69	2	5	7	3,61
60-64	4	1	5	2,58
55-59	3	3	6	3,09
50-54	3	1	4	2,06
45-49	3	3	6	3,09
40-44	4	5	9	4,64
35-39	8	7	15	7,73
30-34	4	9	13	6,70
25-29	10	10	20	10,31
20-24	11	12	23	11,86
15-19	11	15	26	13,40
10-14	14	18	32	16,49
5- 9	6	13	19	9,79
0- 4	2	3	5	2,58
Total	86	108	194	100,00



NEMASKA

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVE LABOUR FORCE (1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
	Federal	: 0	0,00
	Provincial	: 1	1,02
Organizations			
	Régional	: 10	10,20
	Local	: 4	4,08
Business enterprises			
	Native	: 0	0,00
	Non-Native	: 1	1,02
Hunters/trappers		: 82	83,67
Total		: 98	100,00

NEMASKA

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	
Provincial	:	Hydro-Québec

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Cree Regional Authority Grand Council of the Crees Cree Trappers' Association Cree School Board Cree Regional Board of Health
Local	:	Band Council

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Cree Construction Company
Non-Native	:	Hudson's Bay Company

NEMASKA

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary , French (1 to 4)

: Secondary, English (1, 2, 3)

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	0	3
Supply teachers	:	0	0

Other personnel : Administrators and professionals : 1

Support staff : 4

Maintenance employees : 2

		Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83	:	2	6	8	16

HEALTH

Local facility ; 1 Nursing station
2 Observation beds

Personnel : 2 Nurses
1 Interpreter

Social services : Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre

Youth protection : 1 Delegate (Community worker)

Home care services : Family auxiliary if needed

NEMASKA

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	: Wells
Purification plant	: Property of the municipality
Treatment	: Chlorination
Distribution equipment	: Water distribution system
Laundromat	: None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	: Each house has a septic tank

ROADS

Length of streets	: 1 km
Maintenance equipment	: 1 light truck 1 bulldozer 1 loader, 1 snowblower
Buildings	: 1 warehouse 1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	: None

NEMASKA

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Connected to the Hydro-Québec network via the Nemaska substation

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	None
Storage capacity	:	None
Property of	:	None
Distributor	:	None

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	0
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	39
Other	:	0
Total number of housing units	:	39

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	58
Current shortage - 1983	:	19

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	12

NEMASKA

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	:	None
Anglican	:	None
Other	:	None

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	:	of the school
Community center	:	None
Library	:	None
Arena	:	None
Skating rink	:	1
Playground	:	1
Ball field	:	None

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	:	Natives 1
Facility	:	A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	:	Abitibi

NEMASKA

TRANSPORTATION

WATER

Navigation	:	None
Port facilities	:	

AIR

Carriers	:	None
Frequency of flights	:	
Length and type of runway	:	
Equipment/ Services	:	

LAND

Road	:	Nemaska - LG-2 - Matagami
Bus	:	None
Train	:	None

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal service	:	Local post office
Telephone	:	Local and long-distance service provided by SOTEL
Radio	:	CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave

LOCAL

Community radio	:	None
Television	:	None
Local newspapers	:	None

NEMASKA

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Private store
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: None
	Lodging	: None
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: Wapachee Taxi
	Bank	: None
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: None
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: None
	Forestry	: None
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: None

NEMASKA

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	428	998	3,32
Lesser Snow Geese	152	268	0,89
Brant	24	14	0,05
Loons	31	32	0,11
Ducks	768	576	1,91
Sub-total		1 888	6,27
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	589	4 404	14,64
Otter	38	136	0,45
Lynx	51	109	0,36
Muskrat	198	163	0,54
Fox & Arctic Fox	9	0	0,00
Marten	24	0	0,00
Mink	61	0	0,00
Sub-total		4 812	15,99
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	30	73	0,24
Hare	1 887	1 615	5,37
Ptarmigan	323	100	0,33
Grouse	690	208	0,69
Sub-total		1 996	6,63
BIG GAME			
Moose	48	17 586	58,44
Caribou	16	930	3,09
Black Bear	8	893	2,97
Polar Bear	0	0	0,00
Sub-total		19 409	64,50
FISH			
9 Species	4 930	1987	6,60
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	0	0	0,00
TOTAL		30 092	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: .581

Average number of potential hunters: 38

NEMASKA

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	4 000	0,42
Regional and local organizations	:	137 562	14,33
Business enterprises			
Native	:	281 277	29,30
Non-Native	:	8 000	0,83
Sub-total	:	430 839	44,88

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	49 800	5,19
Unemployment insurance	:	4 688	0,49
Social aid and assistance	:	51 000	5,31
Old age security pension	:	55 000	5,73
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	368 615	38,40
Sub-total	:	529 103	55,12
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	959 942	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	959 942	

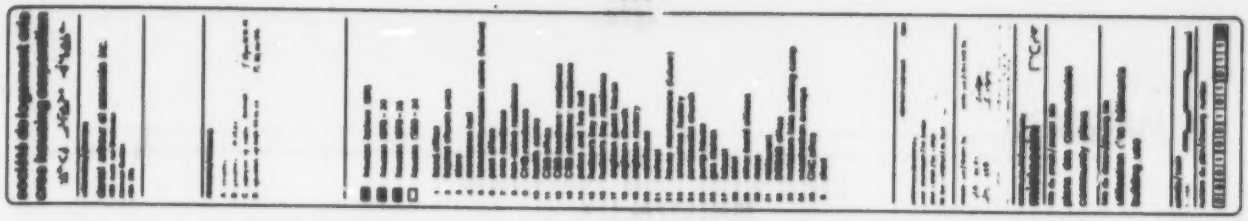
DISPOSABLE INCOME		Number	$
PER CAPITA	:	194	4 948,15
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	45	21 332,04

NEMASKA

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

	$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING		
Local purchases	:	
Outside purchases	:	
Sub-total	:	
HOUSING	NOT AVAILABLE	
Rent	:	
SERVICES		
Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undetermined	:	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

MISTASSINI



MISTASSINI

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	: 50° 30'
Longitude West	: 73° 45'
Distance in km from	
Québec	: 600
Val-d'Or	: 128

ADJACENT WATER

Lake	: Mistassini
River	: — — —

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	: 854,3 km^2
Category IB lands	: 526,1 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	: Matthew COON-COME
Address of band manager	: Mistassini Band council Baie-du-Poste QC
Postal Code	: G0W 1C0
Telephone	: 923-3253

MISTASSINI

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	2 004
Number of Cree households	:	320
Number of persons per Cree household	:	6,3
Number of electors		
Cree	:	851
Non-Native	:	30

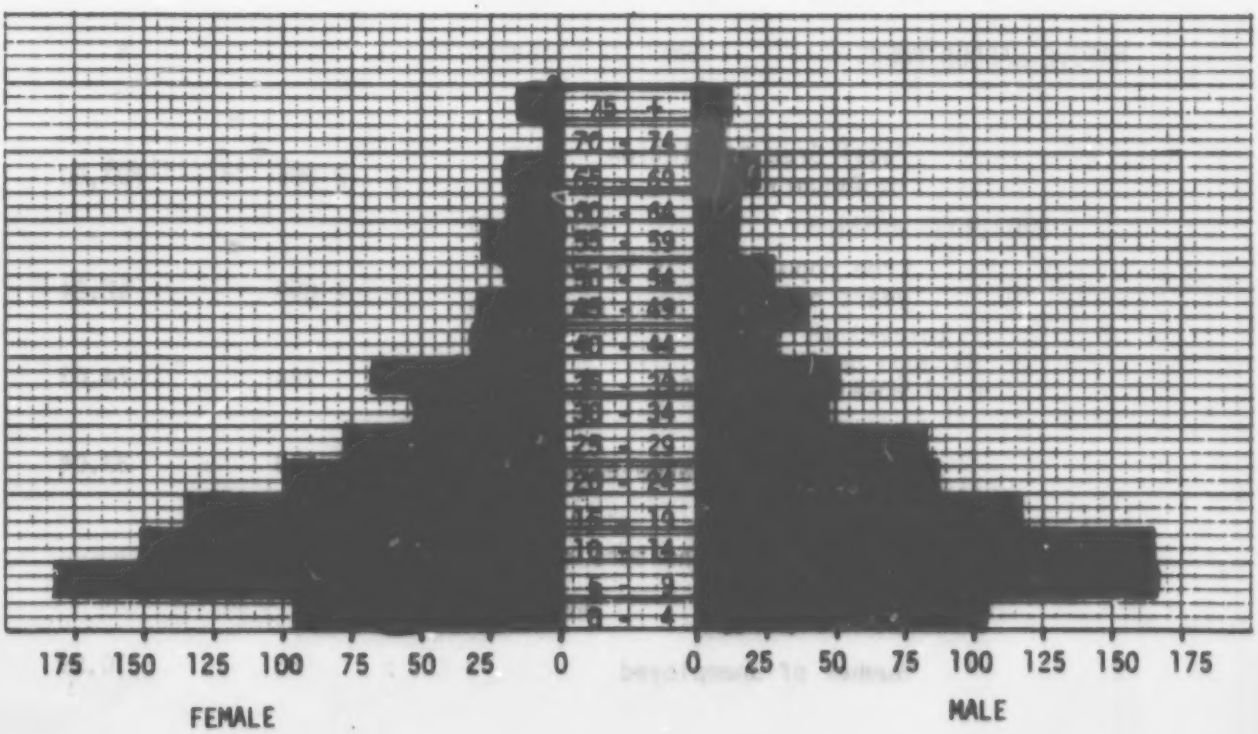
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	2 004	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	1 059	52,84
Cree labour force	:	784	74,03
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	259	33,04
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	442	56,38
Number of unemployed	:	83	10,59

MISTASSINI

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	15	12	27	1,35
70-74	5	9	14	0,70
65-69	18	23	41	2,05
60-64	17	15	32	1,60
55-59	27	14	41	2,05
50-54	17	27	44	2,20
45-49	29	40	69	3,44
40-44	31	28	59	2,94
35-39	67	51	118	5,89
30-34	51	47	98	4,89
25-29	77	83	160	7,98
20-24	99	87	186	9,28
15-19	135	117	252	12,57
10-14	151	165	316	15,77
5- 9	182	166	348	17,37
0- 4	96	103	199	9,93
Total	1 017	987	2 004	100,00



MISTASSINI

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE
(1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
Federal	:	0	0,00
Provincial	:	5	0,71
Organizations			
Régional	:	72	10,27
Local	:	16	2,28
Business enterprises			
Native	:	150	21,40
Non-Native	:	16	2,28
Hunters/trappers	:	442	63,05
Total	:	701	100,00

MISTASSINI

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal :

Provincial : Sûreté du Québec
SOTRAC

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional : Cree Regional Authority
Grand Council of the Crees
Cree Trappers' Association
Cree School Board
Cree Regional Board of Health

Local : Band Council

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native : Cree Construction Company
Murray's Grocery
Snowshoe Factory
Mistassini Lake Camp
Other camps
Credit Union
Cree Publication

Non-Native : Hudson's Bay Company
Air Mistassini

MISTASSINI

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary, French and English
: Secondary, English (1, 2)

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	10	24
Supply teachers	:	24	3

Other personnel	:	Administrators and professionals	: 2
		Support staff	: 5
		Maintenance employees	: 6

		Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83	:	91	386	49	526

HEALTH

Local facility : 1 Nursing station
2 Observation beds

Personnel : 4 Nurses
1 Interpreter

Social services : Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre
1 Social worker
1 Community worker

Youth protection : 1 Delegate (Community worker)

Home care services : [illegible]

MISTASSINI

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	: Mistassini Lake
Purification plant	: Property of the municipality
Treatment	: Chlorination
Distribution equipment	: Water distribution system
Laundromat	: None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	: Sewer system

ROADS

Length of streets	: 10 km
Maintenance equipment	: Not available
Buildings	: 2 warehouses 1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	: 16 fire hydrants minimum equipment

MISTASSINI

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Connected to the Hydro-Québec network via the Chibougamau substation

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	:	None
Storage capacity	:	None
Property of	:	None
Distributor	:	None

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	19
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	49
Other	:	195
Total number of housing units	:	263

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	330
Current shortage - 1983	:	281

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	67

MISTASSINI

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	: None
Anglican	: A church A minister or a catechist
Other	: Pentecostal Baptist

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	: None
Community center	: None
Library	: None
Arena	: None
Skating rink	: 1
Playground	: 3
Ball field	: 1

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	: Natives 4
Facility	: A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	: Abitibi

MISTASSINI

TRANSPORTATION

WATER		
	Navigation	: None
	Port facilities	:
AIR		
	Carriers	: Nordair via Chibougamau
	Frequency of flights	: Daily
	Length and type of runway	:
	Equipment/ Services	:
LAND		
	Road	: Mistassini - Chibougamau
	Bus	: Bus service
	Train	: None

COMMUNICATIONS

	Postal service	: Local post office
	Telephone	: Local and long-distance service provided by SOTEL
	Radio	: CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave
LOCAL		
	Community radio	: FM, local (2 stations)
	Television	: CBC Northern Quebec Service via Montréal and Toronto
	Local newspapers	: None

MISTASSINI

BUSINESSES (1984)

	General store	: Hudson's Bay Company Meechum Grocery
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: Brien's Restaurant Pizza stand
	Lodging	: Thomas Coon Motel
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: Wash - Sheskun Air Service School bus service Philip Neeposh Transport
	Bank	: Credit Union
LOCAL	Petroleum products distribution	: Garage
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: Iinu Asam (snowshoes) Glenna Matoush
	Forestry	: None
	Outfitting	: Mezgouez Fishing Vieux Poste Louis Jolliet
	Other	: Trapper Construction Garage Longchap Trapper

MISTASSINI

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Kg	Food weight %
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	4 458	8 528	3,69
Lesser Snow Geese	102	72	0,03
Brant	25	18	0,01
Loons	743	835	0,36
Ducks	17 250	13 413	5,80
Sub-total		22 866	9,89
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	5 689	30 109	13,02
Otter	715	3 198	1,38
Lynx	237	422	0,18
Muskrat	1 773	1 388	0,60
Fox & Arctic Fox	144	0	0,00
Marten	352	0	0,00
Mink	1 158	0	0,00
Sub-total		35 117	15,19
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	638	1 392	0,60
Hare	5 409	4 645	2,01
Ptarmigan	3 663	1 311	0,57
Grouse	7 347	2 322	1,00
Sub-total		9 670	4,18
BIG GAME			
Moose	516	106 177	45,92
Caribou	430	26 726	11,56
Black Bear	70	7 334	3,17
Polar Bear	0	0	0,00
Sub-total		140 237	60,65
FISH			
9 Species	70 383	23 346	10,10
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	0	0	0,00
TOTAL		231 236	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: .449

Average number of potential hunters: 344

MISTASSINI

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	92 757	1,45
Regional and local organizations	:	1 093 248	17,08
Business enterprises			
Native	:	1 323 117	20,67
Non-Native	:	167 472	2,62
Sub-total	:	2 676 594	41,81

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	608 400	9,50
Unemployment insurance	:	289 068	4,52
Social aid and assistance	:	224 632	3,51
Old age security pension	:	410 000	6,40
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	2 193 167	34,26
Sub-total	:	3 725 267	58,19
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	6 401 861	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	6 401 861	

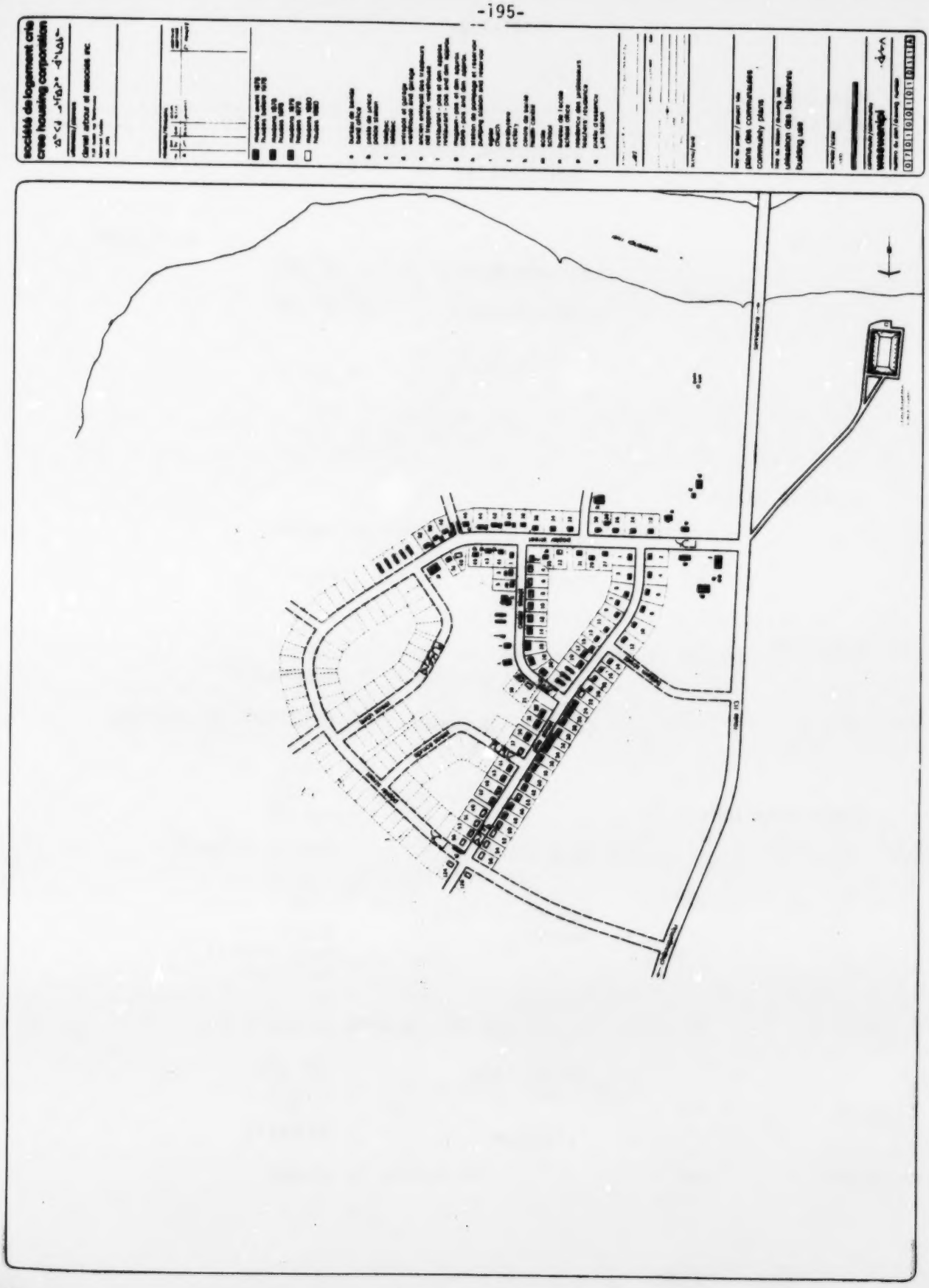
DISPOSABLE INCOME		Number	$
PER CAPITA	:	2 004	3 194,54
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	320	20 005,82

MISTASSINI

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

CONSUMER SPENDING	$	%
Local purchases	:	
Outside purchases	:	
Sub-total	:	
HOUSING	NOT AVAILABLE	
Rent	:	
SERVICES		
Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation	:	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Undetermined	:	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:		
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD	:	

WASWANIPI



WASWANIPI

MUNICIPALITY

POSITION

Latitude North	: 49° 45'
Longitude West	: 75° 58'
Distance in km from	
Québec	: 615
Chibougamau	: 154

ADJACENT WATER

Bay	: - - -
River	: Waswanipi

TERRITORY

Category IA lands	: 364,9 km^2
Category IB lands	: 233,4 km^2

ADMINISTRATION

Band chief	: Abel S. KITCHEN
Address of band manager	: Waswanipi Band Council Waswanipi QC
Postal Code	: JOY 3C0
Telephone	: 753-2512

DEMOGRAPHY AND LABOUR FORCE

POPULATION

Number of Cree residents in January 1982	:	550*
Number of Cree households	:	132
Number of persons per Cree household	:	4,2
Number of electors		
Cree	:	230
Non-Native	:	16

(* The actual number of Cree residents is 550 out of a total population of 829)

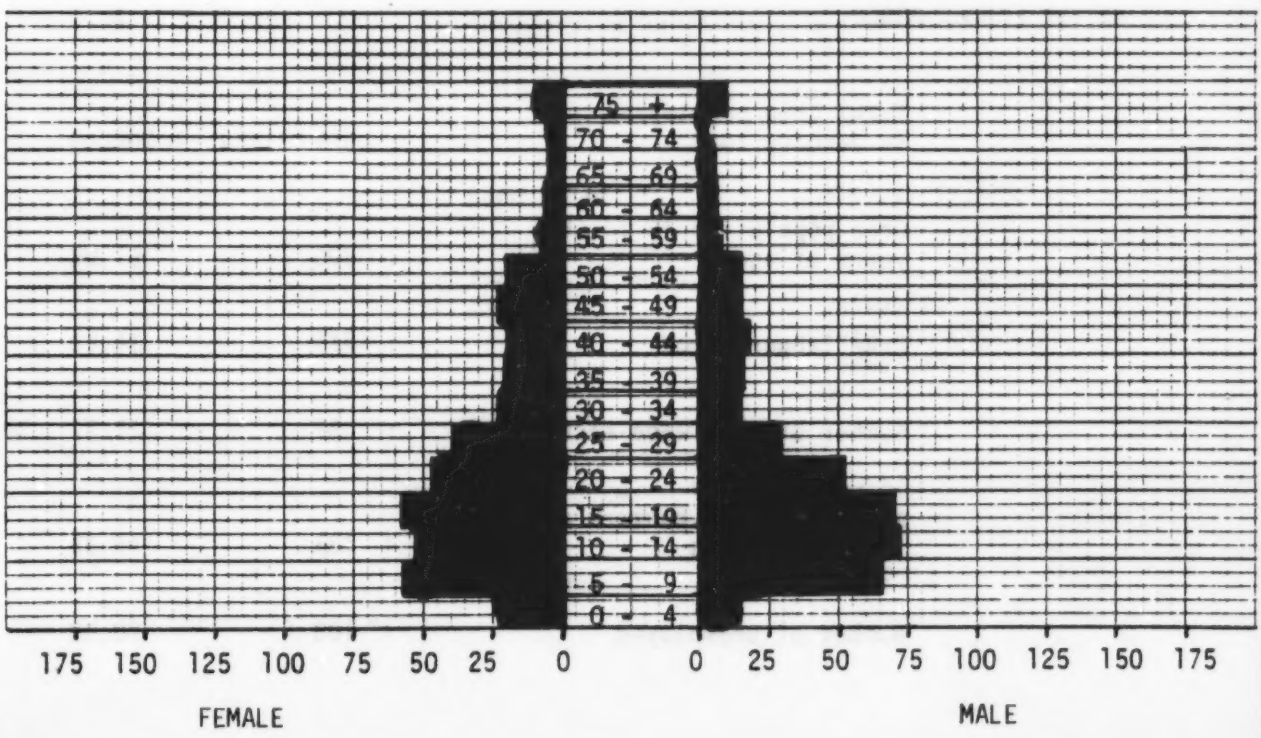
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE

			%
Total Cree population in January 1982	:	829	100,00
Cree population 15 to 65 years of age	:	506	61,04
Cree labour force	:	375	74,11
Number of Cree wage-earners	:	82	21,87
Number of Cree hunters receiving I.S.P. benefits	:	185	49,33
Number of unemployed	:	108	28,80

WASWANIPI

CREE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(January 1982)

Age group	Female	Male	Total	%
75- +	9	10	19	2,29
70-74	5	3	8	0,97
65-69	5	6	11	1,33
60-64	6	7	13	1,57
55-59	7	8	15	1,81
50-54	20	15	35	4,22
45-49	23	15	38	4,58
40-44	19	18	37	4,46
35-39	20	16	36	4,34
30-34	22	15	37	4,46
25-29	39	29	68	8,20
20-24	47	52	99	11,94
15-19	58	70	128	15,44
10-14	53	72	125	15,08
5- 9	57	66	123	14,84
0- 4	23	14	37	4,46
Total	413	416	829	100,00



WASWANIPI

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NATIVE LABOUR FORCE
(1981)

BY TYPE OF JOB

Administrative	:	
Professional	:	
Technical	:	
Clerical	:	NOT AVAILABLE
Tradesman	:	
Labourer	:	
Hunter/trapper	:	
Total	:	

BY TYPE OF EMPLOYER

			%
Governments			
Federal	:	0	0,00
Provincial	:	1	0,37
Organizations			
Regional	:	34	12,73
Local	:	1	0,37
Business enterprises			
Native	:	46	17,23
Non-Native	:	0	0,00
Hunters/trappers	:	185	69,29
Total	:	267	100,00

WASWANIPI

LIST OF EMPLOYERS (in 1981)

GOVERNMENTS

Federal	:	
Provincial	:	Sûreté du Québec

ORGANIZATIONS

Regional	:	Cree Regional Authority Grand Council of the Crees Cree Trappers' Association Cree School Board Cree Regional Board of Health
Local	:	Band Council

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Native	:	Cree Construction Company Restaurant Waswanipi Grocery
Non-Native	:	

WASWANIPI

EDUCATION

Local school : Elementary, French and English

: Secondary, French and English (1, 2)

		Crees	Non-Natives
Teachers on staff	:	5	12
Supply teachers	:	22	2

Other personnel : Administrators and professionals : 1

Support staff : 6

Maintenance employees : 6

		Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Total
Number of pupils enrolled in 1982-83	:	40	156	19	215

HEALTH

Local facility : 1 Nursing station
2 Observation beds

Personnel : 2 Nurses

Social services : Branch office of the Cree Social Service Centre

Youth protection : 1 Delegate (Community worker)

Home care services : 1 Family auxiliary

WASWANIPI

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Source	: Wells
Purification plant	: Property of the municipality
Treatment	: Chlorination
Distribution equipment	: Water distribution system
Laundromat	: None

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Equipment	: Sewer system 1 dump truck (private)

ROADS

Length of streets	: 2,3 km
Maintenance equipment	: Not available
Buildings	: 1 warehouse 1 garage

FIRE PROTECTION

Equipment	: 9 fire hydrants minimum equipment

WASWANIPI

ENERGY

ELECTRICITY

Connected to the Hydro-Québec network via the Abitibi-Chapais substation

1 emergency generating set

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Number of tanks	: None
Storage capacity	: None
Property of	: None
Distributor	: None

HOUSING

TYPE OF HOUSING

		Number
Dept. of Indian Affairs	:	48
Cree Housing Corporation Model I	:	35
Other	:	0
Total number of housing units	:	83

NEEDS

Number of houses required	:	144
Current shortage - 1983	:	109

OTHER BUILDINGS

All types	:	37

WASWANIPI -

COMMUNITY SERVICES

RELIGION

Roman Catholic	: None
Anglican	: A church A minister or a catechist
Other	: Pentecostal

RECREATION AND LEISURE

Gymnasium	: None
Community center	: None
Library	: None
Arena	: None
Skating rink	: 1
Playground	: None
Ball field	: 1

JUSTICE

POLICE

Number of policemen	: Natives 2
Facility	: A police station with two cells
Judicial district of	: Abitibi

TRANSPORTATION

WATER

Navigation	:	None
Port facilities	:	

AIR

Carriers	:	Nordair via Chibougamau
Frequency of flights	:	Daily
Length and type of runway	:	
Equipment/ Services	:	

LAND

Road	:	# 113, Val-d'Or - Chibougamau
Bus	:	None
Train	:	None

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal service	:	Local post office
Telephone	:	Local and long-distance service provided by Télébec
Radio	:	CBC Northern Quebec Service: AM, FM and shortwave

LOCAL

Community radio	:	FM, local
Television	:	Private via satellite
Local newspapers	:	None

WASWANIPI

BUSINESSES (1984)

LOCAL	General store	: Waswanipi Store
	Convenience store	: None
	Restaurant	: Evelyne's Restaurant
	Lodging	: None
	Poolroom	: None
	Transportation	: School bus
	Bank	: None
	Petroleum products distribution	: Evelyne's Restaurant
	Handicrafts - Prod. & sale	: None
	Forestry	: Mishtuk Corporation
	Outfitting	: None
	Other	: Cooper Inc. (repair & construction)

WASWANIPI

ESTIMATED HARVESTS

ANNUAL MEAN FROM 1972 TO 1979

	Number	Food weight Kg	%
WATERFOWL			
Canada Geese	572	980	1,21
Lesser Snow Geese	4	5	0,01
Brant	85	23	0,03
Loons	99	100	0,12
Ducks	3 098	2 377	2,93
Sub-total		3 485	4,29
FURBEARERS			
Beaver	2 464	14 719	18,14
Otter	117	463	0,57
Lynx	84	200	0,25
Muskrat	1 344	830	1,02
Fox & Arctic Fox	16	0	0,00
Marten	754	0	0,00
Mink	345	0	0,00
Sub-total		16 212	19,98
SMALL GAME			
Porcupine	7	50	0,06
Hare	3 289	2 821	3,48
Ptarmigan	64	14	0,02
Grouse	2 901	912	1,12
Sub-total		3 797	4,68
BIG GAME			
Moose	211	43 500	53,61
Caribou	3	222	0,27
Black Bear	19	1 687	2,08
Polar Bear	0	0	0,00
Sub-total		45 409	55,96
FISH			
9 Species	49 174	12 238	15,08
SEA MAMMALS			
Seals & Beluga	0	0	0,00
TOTAL		81 141	100,00

Average number of kg/Adult Consumption Unit/Day: .358

Average number of potential hunters: 128

WASWANIPI

INCOME OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION

		$	%
Governments			
Federal and provincial	:	34 000	1,60
Regional and local organizations	:	419 976	19,82
Business enterprises			
Native	:	250 867	11,84
Non-Native	:	0	0,00
Sub-total	:	704 843	33,26

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Family allowances	:	196 200	9,26
Unemployment insurance	:	105 771	4,99
Social aid and assistance	:	77 853	3,67
Old age security pension	:	190 000	8,97
Income security program for hunters and trappers	:	844 449	39,85
Sub-total	:	1 414 273	66,74
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	:	2 119 116	100,00
TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	:	2 119 116	

DISPOSABLE INCOME		Number	$
PER CAPITA	:	829	2 556,23
PER HOUSEHOLD	:	132	16 053,91

WASWANIPI

EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN 1981

		$	%
CONSUMER SPENDING			
	Local purchases :		
	Outside purchases :		
	Sub-total :		
HOUSING		NOT AVAILABLE	
	Rent :		
SERVICES			
	Gasoline, telephone, transportation, recreation :		
MISCELLANEOUS			
	Undetermined :		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES, NATIVE POPULATION:			
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER HOUSEHOLD :			

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MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS
Bureau du coordonnateur
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NOTE

NOTE

Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de l'Industrie
et du Commerce
**Direction générale de la recherche
et de la planification**

Imprimé au Québe